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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
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Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 138 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition:

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Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner. Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
17th June	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA §		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon "A" return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September

The Rates are as follows :—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and Back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and Back $100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
13th ,,	NIRVANA *	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
16th June	ALIPORE*	5,273	
13th ,,	SARDINIA*	6,684	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN	6,696	NALDERA
7th July	SICILIA	6,813	DONGOLA
4th Aug.	DELTA	8,097	MONGOLIA
7th ,,	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
10th June	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
10th ,,	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
12th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	2nd June	14th June
Rangoon Maru.	S. Watanabe	5059	9th June	15th ,,
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	31st July

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

Fee	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	168	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	360	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Telephone No.— 20270 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
INDUS MARU.	K. Mori	4366	31 May	13 June
BINGO MARU.	H. Chiba	6015	2 June	10 June
CELEBES MARU.	H. Morita	5863	11 June	24 June
INDO MARU.	I. Kawasaki	5009	16 June	30 June
HONOLULU MARU	G. Fujita	5750	25 June	9th July
ARGUN MARU	T. Inoue	6609	11 July	24 July

xPassenger Steamer.
*Calling at Honkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22156. Telegrams: "OSHEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
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Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
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Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

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In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
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Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, fritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 5.)

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,606.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
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INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared 1921 — — — 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20
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The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
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FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to :—
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PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

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FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA = BITTER TONIC
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DIARRHŒA TABLETS
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PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.,
BOMBAY DEPOT :— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office— Branch—
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES.

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart energetic and influential ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS for two 1st class local daily Newspapers Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of CLERKS, ACCOUNTS CLERKS, LEDGER CLERKS, STORE CLERKS, CASHIERS. Apply MANAGER, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, Delhi.
A 1232

WANTED—An experienced SECRETARY for the Diamond Merchants Association on salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply the SECRETARY, DIAMOND MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, Shri Kuber Building, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay.
R1216

WANTED—A CLERK with good hand-writing and able to do correspondence in English and Marathi, starting salary Rs. 50. Apply in own hand-writing to Box No. 813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1256

WANTED for the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, from 20th June, 1925.—(1) A LECTURER IN ENGLISH on a monthly salary of Rs. 100-10-140; (2) A LECTURER IN LOGIC on a monthly salary of Rs. 100-10-140; (3) A LECTURER IN FRENCH and TUTOR to Lady-students on a monthly salary of Rs. 100. Provident Fund benefits Applications with testimonials, stating age, experience and qualifications, and date by which applicant would join if selected, to reach before 20th June, 1925. S. C. SHAHANI, Secretary, Sind Collegiate Board, Karachi.
A 23421

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CAPABLE Experienced Indian Graduate (open to ENGAGEMENT as GUARDIAN and TUTOR. Thorough all-round training and development of CHARACTER guaranteed. Box No. 811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1244

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE JOB or PARTNERSHIP by an experienced Graduate in Cotton or Commission Lines. Apply Box No. 812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1255

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—At Tardeo Road Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Compound, small block in the new building and two spacious storeyed bungalows, extensive compound, suitable for big families, schools, Hospital, Parsi Boarding House, European Chummery, clubs, Theatrical Company, Motor workshops or other business purposes. Apply EXECUTORS, TEHROVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, Hummum Street, Fort.
C R4200

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Self-contained, HALF-FLAT, three rooms, Bath-room, verandah, all modern conveniences, Thakurdwar, Girgaon Road. Apply to Dr. RANADAY.
C R1247

DEVLALI FURNISHED BUNGLOWS, healthy locality, garden, well, etc. Please apply TATA, 625, Dhobitalao, Bombay.
C R1253

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGO GOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately Ask for price list for our healthiest Mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23322

MANGO AND LICHIE FRUIT.

BIG size Rose-scented Lichies 400 Rs. 4/-, 800 Rs. 7/8/-. Bombay Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 15/-. Packing freight extra. Price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of mangoes and lichies grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23443

EDUCATIONAL.

TILAK MAHA VIDYALAYA.—(The Premier National College of Maharashtra.—This National College will RE-OPEN for the new year on 15th June, 1925. The College gives instruction in the faculties of Literature, Ayurveda, Commerce and Engineerings. Admission is open to Matriculates of any University. Residential accommodation also is provided for. Religious and Physical education are well attended to. Applications for admission to the College and the Residency should be made to the Principal on printed forms with fees of Rs. 5 and 2 respectively. Prospectus giving full details will be sent on receipt of two anna stamps. V. P. LIMAYE, Principal, Poona.
M 23426

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Three LINO-TYPE MACHINES, American Model No. 14, with Electric Pots and complete accessories in working order. Apply for further particulars and terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Samachar," Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BOILER COTTON BALING HALF PRESS, HYDRAULIC PUMP BED. Write to GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K R1246

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage as. 5 extra

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all part of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the [illegible]R,
"[illegible] Chronicle,"
Mid[illegible]rt, Bombay

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—TRACTORS, PLOUGHS, DISC HARROWS, DRILL and other agricultural Machinery, very little used practically new open to inspection and offers For full particulars apply to:—The MANAGER, DHANORA FARMS) care of the Private Secretary, Rampur State (U. P.).
T 23406

AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR Hire—Private Motor Car, whole or for some hours. Apply Box No. 807 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronivle".
228

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

TILAK CHIROL CASE.—In Privy Council. Over 900 pages. Rupees five. Write HINDALISANG RAHALAYA, Girgaon, Bombay.
L R1248

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-0-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 796 in respect of five Ordinary Shares Nos. 440776 to 440780 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Girdharlal Chatarbhuj has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No 1. within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 10th June, 1925

R1254

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICES of THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., have been REMOVED from 1st June, 1925, to No. 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Muslim University, Aligarh:—

1. READER IN MATHEMATICS salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 according to qualifications. Must at least be an M. A. in Mathematics. Men with teaching experience in a College will be preferred.

2. READER or LECTURER in Economics starting salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Must be an M. A. in Economics. Preference will be given to men with teaching experience.

3. LECTURER in ELECTRO TECHNIC starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and teaching experience.

4. LECTURER in APPLIED CHEMISTRY, starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and teaching experience.

5. LECTURER in DRAWING and SURVEYING, starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and teaching experience.

6. LECTURER in CIVIL ENGINEERING, starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and teaching experience.

Applications with testimonials should reach the REGISTRAR, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, Aligarh, not later than 25th June, 1925. State salary required.
28405

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

HOME DEPT. NO. 805, 30TH APRIL 1925.

THE following further modifications of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, published in Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 8246, dated the 16th December, 1915, as subsequently amended, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), are published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of two months from the date of its publications in the Bombay Government Gazette.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the expiry of that period will be considered by the Governor-in-Council.

1. For rule 6 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"6 (1) No Motor vehicles shall be used (save in accordance with rule 14 or for the purpose of procuring registration or re-registration)—

(a) unless it has been registered by the registering authority, and

(b) unless the registration certificate granted in respect thereof is in force.

(2) Registration certificates granted in accordance with rule 73 and Schedule 'D' shall expire on the 31st August next following the date on which they are granted.

(3) Registration certificate shall be renewable. The same provisions shall apply to the renewal of a certificate as apply to the grant thereof.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this rule any registration certificate granted under any enactment for the time being in force in any part of British India other than the Presidency of Bombay, or in any State in India included in Schedule "H" shall be valid in the Presidency of Bombay until the date of its expiry."

2. (1) To rule 7 of the said rules the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no fee shall be charged for the renewal of a registration certificate in any case where the application for renewal is received by the registering authority not later than 15 days after the expiry of the certificate."

(2) The word "also" shall be inserted after the word 'Provided' in the present proviso to the said rule.

3. After rule 7 of the said rules the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

"7. A. LICENSE CARD.—A license card for motor vehicles shall also be issued in the form set out in Schedule 'DD.'

7B. Particulars as to License card.—(a) The license card shall be attached to and carried on the vehicle at all times when the Motor vehicle is in use on a public road or street in a holder in compliance with the specification set out in Schedule 'DD.'

(b) The license shall be carried on the Motor vehicle—

(i) In the case of Motor Cycles, Motor Cycles with side car, Motor Tricycles and Motor Scooters in a conspicuous position on the near side of the vehicle; and

(ii) In the case of other Motor vehicles (except when placed on or adjacent to the wind-screen as hereinafter provided) on the near side of the vehicle facing toward the near side of the road and not less than 2 feet 6 inches nor more than 6 feet 6 inches from the ground level between two parallel lines, the first drawn vertically through the rearmost part of the driving seat, and the second drawn vertically 6 inches in front of the base of the front glass wind-screen where fitted, or where no such wind-screen is fitted through a point 4 feet forward of the first line.

Provided that in the case of a vehicle fitted with a front glass-screen extending across the vehicle to the near side, the license card shall be carried facing forwards on the near (left) lower corner of the glass of the wind-screen so as to be visible through the glass. In the event of the license card being carried upon the glass portion and otherwise complying with the rules, the obligation that it shall be carried in a metal holder with a clear glass front shall not be enforced if it is so carried as to be weather-proof.

(c) The license card shall be placed and carried so as to be clearly visible at all times by day light to a person standing at the near side of the vehicle whether such vehicle is moving or stationery."

4. (1) In Schedule D to the said rules below the heading "Registration certificate" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"Valid for the year ending the 31st August."

(2) Section 4 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, and rules 6, 9, 16, 17 and 18 appended to Schedule D of the said rules shall be deleted.

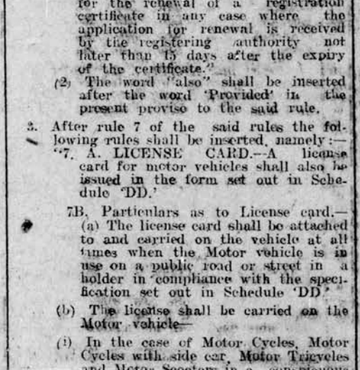
5. After Schedule D to the said rules the following Schedule shall be inserted namely:—

"SCHEDULE DD".

(See rule 7A and 7B)

Form of License Cards and specification of holder therefor.

LICENSE CARD.



*Crown

The holder must be of metal and of weather-proof construction. It must be circular and conform to the following dimensions:—

CARD TRAY.—The license card should fit neatly into a sheet metal tray of suitable thickness, having a turned up edge of sufficient depth to hold the card and a stout cover glass.

RING COVER.—A circular ring of sheet metal shaped to fit down closely on the tray, and adapted for fixing by screws, bolts or otherwise, to the vehicle in the prescribed position. A rubber packing ring should be arranged to fit between the ring cover and the cover glass and tray so as to render the whole carrier weatherproof.

DIMENSIONS.—The aperture within the ring cover should clearly exhibit the whole of the license card and should have a diameter of 2 11/16 inches.

COVER FRAME.—A cover frame formed out of sheet metal should be shaped to fit down closely on to the card tray and adapted for fixing by screws, bolts or otherwise, to the motor vehicle in the position previously described.

A rubber packing ring should be arranged to fit between the cover frame and the cover glass and tray, so as to render the whole carriers weatherproof.

DIMENSIONS.—The main aperture within the cover frame should be 3 11/16 inches long and 3 1/16 inches wide and to be bisected axially by two bars intersecting at right angles so as to leave four rectangular openings, each 1¼ inches long and 1 13/32 inches wide, clearly exhibiting the motor License Card."

By order of the Governor-in-Council,

A. MONTGOMERIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

No. 4060/M. V.

Police Commissioner's Office,

Bombay, 9 June, 1925.

The above draft notification is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. Any objections or suggestions which may be sent to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Home Department or the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by any person with respect to the draft before 4-8-1925 will be considered by the Governor-in-Council.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 5328/40 (b) of 1925

WITH REFERENCE to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's notification No. 3107/40 (b), dated 9th April, 1925, it is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of section 19 of the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, VII of 1920, two Public Conveyance Stands have been established, one on the South side of Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, and the other on the East side of Witter Road near the entrance to the Ballard Pier, each accommodating eight victorias.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 6th June, 1925.
C2349

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No 5404/151 of 1925.

THE following draft of a Notification, which it is proposed to issue under section 22 (1), (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, is published, as required by section 22 (2) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the draft on or before the 15th July, 1925, will be duly considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rules:—

18. REGULATION OF TRAFFIC IN THE VICINITY OF THE FLORA FOUNTAIN.—North going vehicular traffic shall keep to the west of the Flora Fountain, and circle round the fountain if intending to go East (Churchgate Street, East). South bound vehicular traffic from Hornby Road, Esplanade Road or *via* Churchgate Street (West) shall keep to the East of the Flora Fountain. Vehicular traffic emerging from Churchgate Street (East) intending to go North shall keep to the South of the Flora Fountain before proceeding in a Northerly direction along Esplanade or Hornby Road.

19. REGULATION OF TRAFFIC IN THE VICINITY OF THE BANDSTAND (COOPERAGE).—Vehicular traffic proceeding from Queen's Road Eastward to Mayo Road or Cooperage Road *via* the Bandstand shall keep to the North of the Bandstand. Vehicular traffic proceeding from Mayo Road or Cooperage Road Westward to Queen's Road *via* the Bandstand shall keep to the South of the Bandstand.

20. REGULATION OF TRAFFIC IN ABDUL REHMAN STREET AND NAGDEVI STREET.—Abdul Rehman Street from its junction with Musjid Bunder Road to its junction with Carnac Road is closed to South bound vehicular traffic. Nagdevi Street from its junction with Carnac Road to its junction with Musjid Bunder Road is closed to North bound vehicular traffic.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 9th June, 1925.
C2348

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED that

1. Hariprasad J. Dhagat
2. Maniprasad T. Chhaya
3. Maulal Kalyanrai Maru
4. Jagmohan Thakurdas Munshi
5. K. N. Ramchandra Sharma
6. Bomanji Maneksha Marshal
7. Pirojsha Bhikaji Gotla

have not been in our employ from the 1st day of June, 1925, and that the Power of Attorney executed by our Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdass to sign for us in favour of the above named

1. Hariprasad J. Dhagat
and
2. Maniprasad T. Chhaya

has been withdrawn.

SHOORJI VALLABHDASS & CO.,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.
16th June, 1925. R1252

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE Members of this Association shall keep their business CLOSED TO-DAY, 11th June, 1925, in honour of the death of Jain Maharaj-shri Budhisagarji.

SHIVLAL CHHOTALAL,
Hon. Secretary.
23452

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALI MAMAD HAJI OSMAN, of Bombay, Memon Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Janmahomed Haji Ismail Patel.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All persons having any claim against or to partly Government pension land and partly Fazandari with the messuages tenements chawls and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kolsa Moholla or Bibi Jan Street or Copper Smith Row or Narayan Dhuru Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to old Deeds two hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts but according to actual measurement 240 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 56 and New Survey No. 1260 and 1303 and under Cadastral Survey Nos. 1248 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 909, Street Nos. 6288 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kolsa Moholla or Narayan Dhuru Street aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of Abubakar Beg Mahomed on or towards the North by the property of Esso Motiwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Sulleman Kassam Mitha.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1925.

REGE AND SURAIYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C2345

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1009 of 1925.

ALLABUX HYDERALLI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Jeweller, residing at Taher Building near Mangaldas Market, Moti Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BHAICHAND GHELABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing near Mangaldas Market Moti Bazar ..... Defendant.

To,

BHAICHAND GHELABHAI, Esquire,
The Defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit against you to recover from you either as the value of the diamond ring mentioned in the plaint or by way of damages the sum of Rs. 2,002 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 15th day of December, 1924, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent and that the hearing of the said suit is fixed for the 20th day of June, 1925.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1925.

PATELL AND EZEKIEL,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C2346

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE [illegible], by the Grace of God, of the United K[illegible]om of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Khoja Sulemon Valjee, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Manager in the employ of Messrs. Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd. ..... Deceased.

(1) ALADIN VALJEE, (2) KARMALLI EBRAHIM, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chowpatty and Nepean Sea Road, respective in Bombay, the executors according to the tenor of the said Will ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of May, 1925.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA and Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C2345

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Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AHMEDALLY LOOKMANJI has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit or Ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 123.74 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khumbharwada or Dhobi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 630, 630 and 648, New Nos. 6301, 6329 and 6529, Old Survey Nos. 2162, 2163, 2165, 2165 and 2146 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 760 and 761 of Mandvi Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 733 and 734 and Street Nos. 57, 59, 61, 63 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Dhobi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Gulamhoosein Thaverbhai and on or towards the South by the Hanuman temple.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1925.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C23444

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 14TH JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar Road, Janghbarwala's Bungalow next to the Government Gate (where the kits are removed for sale), very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture consisting of rich glass and crockeryware best plated-ware, grandfather quarter chiming clock, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large made-to-order sideboards, and dumbwaiters, large small carpets, and carpet rugs teakwood mirror fronted screens, beaded door chicks, half doors, double meat safe, English ice box, wall and table clocks, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Mappin and Webb's cutlery, Reid and Barton's plateware, reclining sofas, glass door book cases, silver show cases, large and small writing tables, office chairs, teakwood bedstead with mattress, rich mirror and panel door almyrahs, Miller's safe on stand cane chairs, and teapoys, bentwood chairs, dressing table with side mirror wings, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, meat safe, copper water boiler, iron charpoys, garden benches, hat stands, etc., etc. The property of A. Kingsly, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th June 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters.

3 Boxes (Presentation Set) Rogers and Gallet's Perfumery.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.,

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1925, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 6-10, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9-10, 12-20, 11-11A, 12, 32-34, 13, 9-10, 14, 13-15-16, 17-18-46-52, 54-58, 92, 3 and 4, 2-2A, 1, 1-66 to 148-1, 56, 25-25A, 490-21, Case Nos. 42 to 48-50 to 54, 56 to 59, 61 to 65, 67, 72 to 75, 80, 88, 26, Parel Road Guzri Bazar and Chamber Lane and Bhendi Bazar.

Building Street No. 125 Case No. 159 Worlee Road Middle Pakhady.

AUCTION SALE OF 122 BALES BROACH AND BASSIN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. The Jamju Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., at their Vetha No. P. Cotton Depot, Sewree opposite Cotton Exchange Room on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton.

46 Bales Broach Cotton.
76 Bales Bassin Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required in the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL — OPERA — HOUSE

6, 8 and 10 p. m.

"THE COUNTRY KID"

PATHE GAZETTE

MACK SENNET COMEDY.

POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

SAURASHTRA

KINEMATOGRAPH Co.'s

Comic Film

LOOKING for LOVE

Time and Rates as Usual.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.

Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND USERS OF MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF MOTOR TYRES TUBES AND LORRIES SOLID TYRES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Raval Building" opposite Powell and Co., Lamington Road, by order of the parties concerned to close partnership account.

A Lot of motor Car Cycle and Lorry Tyres and tubes and also lorries solid tyres of different Sizes.

Goods are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Tel. No. 22736.

SALE OF 149 CRATES SODAWATER BOTTLES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1925 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms the following:

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchasers Messrs. Kaley and Co., Aerated Water Manufacturers of Girgaum Road, Bombay:—

ex. S. S. "Needenfels".

Kaley and Co., 10 oz. Bombay cut of 1/203 149 Crates each half gross of 10 oz. German Codds Patent Sodawater Bottles.

The goods are stored at No. 9 Prince's Docks where they can be inspected before the sale and the goods will be sold in the condition they may be at the time of sale, and the buyers will be deemed to have inspected the goods and thoroughly satisfied themselves as to their condition at the time of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

J. Dias & Bros

113, PRINCESS ST.

BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suit complete Rs. 29/-

Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-

White office suit Rs. 12/-

Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 10.

S S Clan Mackay, East, Liverpool.
S S Ville de Metz, Oillet, Sydney.
S S Drachenfels, Schmidt, Hamburg.

DEPARTURE

June 11.

S S Karapara, Benncher, Durban.

LOADINGS.

June 10.

Steamer British Term for Mahomerah.
Steamer Rangoon Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Vita for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Howrah for Calcutta.

S S Clan Mackay:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, 3214 tons, Captain H R East, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Ville de Metz:—M Maritime steamer Ville de Metz 4402 tons, Captain Oillet arrived in Harbour yesterday from Sydney, with a general cargo.

S S Drachenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Drachenfels, 3329 tons, Captain Schmidt, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Karapara.—The B. I. S. N. Co's African mail steamer Karapara, 3732 tons, Captain V O Benncher sailed yesterday from Harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, June 10.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Caledonia 3353 London 20/6 M M & Co.
3 Nirvana 3768 Karachi N F M M & Co.
4 Cape Certegal 3136 N F N F S S N Co.
7 Sardinia 4106 China 16/6 M M & Co.
8 Genova 4217 Genova 15/6 L Triestine.
10 Cl. Mackay 3205 P Island N F J F & Con
10 Mandala 5190 London 11/6 M M & Co.
11 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool T/6 K N & Co.
12 Tokushima Maru 4257 Japan 18/6 N Y Kaisha.
13 Tenerippa 4460 Dunkirk 5/6 Volkart Bros.
15 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.
16 Serbistan 1864, N.F. N.F Graham Tdg. Co.
17 Chybassa 4022 N F N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Iserlohn 2145 N F N F Vol. Bros.
2 Flowergate 3226 Rangoon 16/6 S S N Co.
5 Koyei Maru 3366 Japan 6/6 O S Kaisha.
6 Serbistan 1864 Leith N F Grahams
7 Alipore 3241 Japan 11/6 M M & Co.
8 John Ludu, Mowinckel 1723, N.F.N.F. C L Sajan & Co.
10 & 11 Howra. 4096 N.F. N.F.
14 Bankura 1905 N. F. M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Rialto 1723 Karachi N F K N & Co.
B Pasha 3196 Rangoon 10/6 T Morrison & Co.
C & R Cl. Macindal 2774, Tuticorin 10/6 J F & Co.
D & E Indus Maru 2705 Osaka 15/6 O S Kaisha.
F Cl. Sinclair 3291 Dunkirk 15/6 T M & Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr 199 N.F. N.F. Merchant S N Co.
K Anfora 3590 NF. N.F. L T & M H C N.Co.
M Neidenfels 1745 P Gulf N.F. L Edwards Ltd.
N Blairgowrie 1995 Antwerp N.F. T M & Co.
O Clan Macnair 3727 N F N F J F & Co.
P Reichenfels 2919, Antwerp, 10/6 L Edwards.
Z/M Vita 1955 N F N F M M & Co.
6 Umvama 2785, Antwerp 4/6 Graham Tdg. Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantica due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 19th June Agent P & O S N Co.

Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

Ranpura due about 3rd July Agent P & O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 10th July Agent P & O S N Co.

China due about 17th July Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M and Co

Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 12th June, Agent Graham T Co.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.

Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.

City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.

City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.

Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.

Clan Ronald due about 2nd July Agent J F Co.

City of Newcastle due about 12th June, Agent K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.

Rena due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

Nippon due about 27th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.

Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wildenfels due about 22nd June Agent L Edward Ltd.

Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto Hull due about 13th June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.

Belderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.

Ganye due about 15th June Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

City of Adelaide due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

Sondan due about 17th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

EXPORTS.

June 10.

S S Clan Shiclair for Hull:—999 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros, 8000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—4500 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co., 2000 cwt ground nuts Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Iserlohn for Hull:—8000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Serbistan for Dunkirk:—45 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Bellgouric for Antwerp:—200 cwt buffalo hides M H Aboo, 500 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—220 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Naples:—200 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Maru for New York: 3 tons cashew nuts Alli Eros

S S Ville de Metz for Antwerp:—125 bales cotton Ralli Bros

For Rotterdam:—5000 cwt ground nuts oil cakes N V Vedmohamed, 5000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 2000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros, 175 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Havre:—125 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 204 cwt myrabollams F F Champbeel and Co. Ltd., 100 cwt turmeric E Virji and Co, 100 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee and Co Ltd., 70 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Reichenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd., 110 bales cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—40 cwt cashew nuts V Tejpal, 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For Antwerp:—50 bales hemp D M Doongaji, 3570 bags barley Ralli Bros, 1584 bales maize Ralli Bros, 55 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Silvio Pellico for Trieste:—62 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co, 330 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 227 cwt gum albinum E Virji and Co.

For Constantinople:—10 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co Ltd, 30 bales cotton twist I A H Moosahd.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton Langley and Co 165 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd, 1025 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Rialto for Manchester:—10 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 220 bales cotton R D Tata and Co Ltd.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai:—5 bundles fox skins M Saidahmed.

For Hongkong:—84 cwt shark fiens R Jamalbhoy.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—133 bales cotton G V Zanki, 200 bales cotton Japan Trading and Manufacturing Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 600 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—69 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 2250 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Toknshima Maru for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, Madhavdas Amersey and Co.

For Moji:—350 bales cotton Janan Cotton T Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS

June 10.

S S Hawra from Rangoon. Agents M M & Co.

From Rangoon:—46369 bags rice, 918 bags cotton seed, 706 bags cocoanuts, 151 bags copra, 68 bags supari, 118 bags coffee, 357 bags oil cake, 170 bales cotton waste, 1562 bales cotton, 202 bars pig lead, 85 jattas coir yarn, 313 jottas coir rope, 207 coils coir rope, 1400 pieces hollow bricks, 1729 pieces crossing teak sleepers, 207 pieces teak posts, 4826 pieces teak sleepers, 15397 pieces teak timber scantling, 8583 bundles teak timber scantling, 790 bundles teak squares, 535 pieces teak squares, 34 tins Chinese saux, 84 bundles hides, 200 bags savari cotton with seed, 188 bundles savari cotton with seed, 900 cases candles.

S S Bamora from Eusrah. Agents M M & Co.

From Bahrein:—3 tins gold coins.
From Lingah:—3 bundles specie.
From Bunder Abbas:—2 bundles specie, 20 bags raisins, 30 bundles rose buds.
From Muscat:—37 bundles specie, 180 bags dry dates, 3541 bags sardines.
From Busrah:—57 bags scrapn brass.
Mohomerah:—41 bundles skins, 342 bales wool

From Karachi:—370 bags rapseed, 1013 bags sugar, 125 bags rice, 80 bags gram, 200 bags sago flour, 243 bales cotton, 25 bundles carpets, 40 cases iron nails, 55 tins ghee, 50 drums lubricating oil.

S S John Ludu Mowinckel from Rangoon. Agents C Laljee Sajind and Co.
From Rangoon 55118 bags rice.

S S Ahmedi from Bunder Abbas. Agents Shariff Hassam.
From Basrah:—1 bundle specie, 13 bags sago flour.

From Mahomerah:—501 bundles wool.
From Bushire:—138 bales cotton, 24 cases rose water, 20 bundles skins, 30 bags almonds, 91 bags almonds kernels, 129 bales wool, 140 bundles wool.

From Bunder Abbas:—72 bags sand, 54 bags dry fish, 36 bags raisins, 78 bags almonds, 3 bundles specie, 43 cases assa fotida, 24 cases rose water, 51 bundles wool, 456 bales cotton, 74 jottas cotton.

S S Bankura from Basrah. Agents M M & Co.

From Muscat:—13 bundles specie.
From Basrah:—30 bags old brass, 57 bags scrap brass, 43 pieces pig lead.
From Bushire:—110 bags almond kernal.
From Jask:—564 bags matoyts.
From Muscat:—2583 bags sardines, 118 bags dry dates.
From Charbur:—52 bundles dry fish, 196 bundles mats.
From Gwadar:—185 bundles mats.
From Bunder Abbas:—109 bales cotton, 128 jottas cotton.

From Karachi:—308 cases raisins, 124 packets apricots, 138 bags apricots, 128 bags sugar, 150 bags gram, 21 bundles woollen carpets, 25 bundles kishmiss, 351 cases kishmiss, 15 cases grease.

S S Broad Arrow from Sabice Taxas. Agents Standard Oil Co:—1140 tons refined oil.

PUNJAB AND T. S. FUND.

LAHORE, June 8.

The Punjab Congress Committee has collected about Rs. 4,500 towards the Tilak Swarajya Fund, Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Santanam and Dr. Nihal Chand contributing Rs. 500 each.—(A. P.)

PRAYER FOR RELEASE OF MR. PATHIK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, June 9.

A meeting was held in Trevor Townhall, on 8th inst. to protest against the rumoured enhancement of Mr. B. S. Pathik's term of imprisonment in the Udaipur State. A resolution was passed requesting the Maharana and the Rajkumar to release Mr. Pathik immediately.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON IN INDIA.

SIMLA'S FORECAST.

SIMLA, June 9.

The Meteorological Department have today issued a memorandum containing the important details relating to monsoon rainfall about which a forecast was given two days ago. The memorandum states *inter alia* that statistical investigations have shown that the rainfall of the Arabian sea monsoon is an integral part of an oscillation extending over a large part of the earth's surpace. Abundant Indian rainfall tends to be associated with excess pressure over an area including the Central Pacific Ocean Chile and Argentine, and with a defect of pressure in the Indian Ocean and the Cape. A defect of rainfall in Java, South Rhodesia and the Zanzibar district, and a defect of temperature at Dutch Harbour which provides an index of pressure in extreme north of the Pacific. For the Peninsula (taken to consist of Gujarat, the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and North Madras Coast) the indications Java, Cape, South America and Dutch Harbour are slightly unfavourable, but the combined effect on monsoon prospects this year is small. The large excess of rain in South Rhodesia introduces an adverse influence, but is to some extent counterbalanced by defect of rainfall in Zanzibar. For north-west India (taken to consist of the west of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana) a prejudicial influence exists this year from very large excess of rainfall in South Rhodesia. And this receives some little support from the conditions at Dutch Harbour. The effect of the other factors is negligible. It is known that the factors which affect the Arabian Sea monsoon exercise very little control over the Bay current and for latter the only indications as yet discovered are those from the wind and rainfall of Seychelles. This year, Seychelles rain during May has been normal, but the strength of winds at that place during the month is a favourable feature. Hence the forecast that the monsoon rainfall is likely to be normal or in defect in Peninsula, normal or excess in North-East India and in defect in North-West India.—A. P.

SIMLA, June 9.

The Bay monsoon is fairly active in Burma and Assam. The Bombay Branch remains weak but shows some signs of reviving in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, and local in Bengal, East Punjab, Konkan, and southeast Madras. A few falls occurred in Bihar the West United Provinces, Kashmir and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein one inch, Akyab two, Maymyo, Mytkina one and half, Cherrapunji six, Darjeeling one, Ambala, Ludhiana, Trichinopoly and Salem a half, Tinnevelly one.

Forecast.—Increase in Malabar.—A. P.

RAIN IN KATHIAWAR.

BHOWNAGAR, June 9.

Heavy rain fell at Lilia on Saturday. An area of four miles was under water. The river is in flood. Water has reached the summit of the bridge on the Kundla Railway.

Mahuva has 20 inches of rain and Porbunder 15 inches upto the 6th Inst.

Junagadh and Vankaner have also had heavy rain.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, June 10.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala has had 0.55" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the area of rainfall and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the province and locally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was below normal in Ambala and Delhi; the minimum was lower than usual at the latter station and higher at Lahore and Hissar. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 108deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the west of the province and locally in defect in the east. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the province and the minimum at Jhansi only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind, lightly to moderately clouded over west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Vapour in air is generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in east Rajputana; the minimum was lower than usual at Bikaner and Kotah. The thermometer rose to 111deg. at Jacobabad yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded over Central India West and in general lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in the former area and in north Gujarat. Maximum temperature was lower than usual except in west Kathiawar; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is in excess in the former area and locally in defect in the latter. Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual in the north of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.24" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over Marmagao and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 88.1deg. (1deg. below normal and minimum value of 78.4deg (2deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in defect at Hyderabad and almost as usual in the rest of the division. Temperature was nearly normal except at Ahmednagar, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain have occurred in the Punjab, the Konkan, Malabar and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are: Cochin 0.27" and Trichinopoly 0.44".

Forecast.—No change of imp... is expected to occur during next ...

Daily Weather Telegram f... June 1925 issued from Simla.

The Bombay monsoon contin... rain.

fall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, south Bengal, the Kumaon Hills and the Konkan, and local in north Bengal, Orissa, the east United Provinces and the east and north Punjab. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces and Madar.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein two inches; Kyaukpyu one; Myitkyina, Maymyo, Dibrugarh one and a half; Sibsagar one; Silchar two; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar, Burdwan, Satkhira one and a half; Jessore three; Noakhali four; Khulna, Mymensingh one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY THE 10TH OF MAY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta	--	--	0.03	—0.03
Punjab—				
Multan	--	--	0.06	—0.06
Rawalpindi	--	--	0.35	0.34 +0.01
Lahore	--	--	0.09	0.10 —0.01
Hissar	--	--	0.21	0.23 —0.02
Ambala	0.55	0.71	0.03	+0.68
Delhi	--	0.34	0.25	+0.09
United Provinces—				
Agra	--	1.31	0.13	+1.18
Mainpuri	--	1.54	0.01	+1.53
Jhansi	--	2.83	0.08	+2.75
Cawnpore	--	0.69	0.39	+0.30
Allahabad	--	--	0.20	—0.20
Sind—				
Jacobabad	--	0.30	0.03	+0.27
Karachi	--	0.02	0.07	—0.05
Rajputana—Bikaner	--	1.65	0.17	+1.48
Ajmer	--	0.40	0.17	+0.23
Jaipur	--	1.19	0.17	+1.02
Kotah	--	2.59	0.55	+2.04
Mount Abu	--	4.13	0.17	+3.96
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	--	0.74	0.18	+0.56
Dwarka	--	1.44	0.25	+1.19
Veraval	--	9.86	0.36	+9.50
Rajkot	--	2.77	0.20	+2.57
Bhavnagar Para	--	6.13	0.61	+5.52
Gujrat—				
Surat	--	8.62	0.60	+8.02
Ahmedabad	--	4.51	0.10	+4.41
Deesa	--	3.57	0.12	+3.45
Central India West—				
Neemuch	--	3.61	0.38	+3.23
Indore	--	1.36	1.04	+0.32
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	--	0.24	0.18	+0.06
Saugor	0.07	0.38	0.05	+0.33
Hoshangabad	--	2.49	0.95	+1.54
Khandwa	--	0.63	0.99	—0.36
Akola	--	1.67	1.18	+0.49
Amraoti	--	2.45	1.47	+0.98
Nagpur	--	0.07	1.87	—1.80
Chanda	--	0.42	1.44	—1.02
Raipur	--	0.12	1.22	—1.10
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.24	17.10	3.42	13.68
Ratnagiri	0.06	8.43	7.92	+0.51
Mormugao	--	11.05	7.58	+3.47
Karwar	--	12.98	11.40	+1.58
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	--	3.91	1.39	+2.52
Ahmednagar	--	0.85	2.12	—1.27
Poona	--	1.49	1.53	—0.04
Sholapur	--	0.02	1.91	—1.89
Bijapur	--	0	1.47	—1.47
Belgaum	--	2.50	2.52	+0.02
Hyderabad—			00	
Aurangabad	--	0.74	1.44	—0.70
Nizamabad (Indur.)	--	1.78	0.78	+1.00
Hyderabad	--	0.23	1.45	—1.22
Malabar—				
Mangalore	--	10.45	11.50	—1.05
Calicut	--	4.53	10.92	—6.39
Cochin	0.37	5.35	9.19	—3.84
Trivandrum	--	1.14	5.28	—4.14
Ceylon—Colombo	--	1.49	3.68	—2.19
Madras (Excluding Malabar) Mysore &				
Masu ipatam	--	0.59	1.42	—0.83
Bellary	--	0	0.96	—0.96
Cuddapah	--	0.30	0.96	—0.66
Madras	--	--	0.66	—0.66
Bangalore	--	0.21	1.51	—1.30
Coimbatore	--	0.05	0.50	—0.45
Trichinopoly	0.44	0.44	0.60	—0.16
Negapatam	--	--	0.35	—0.35

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, June 9.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.		29.734
Temperature of Air		83.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78.6 "
Dew Point		76.5 "
Relative humidity of Air		80% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		6.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		88.1 "
Minimum do. do.		75.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		146 miles.
Fall of Rain		0.36 inch
Total fall during month		15.79 "
Do, do year		19.62 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th June,		0.24 " se

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. in	f.
	Jun					Jun				
W.	10	1	15	27	5	10	7	11	14	7
		14	6	29	8		20	20	18	3
Th.	11	2	5	26	9	11	8	1	15	8
		14	56	29	2		21	25	18	5
Fri.	12	3	6	26	2	12	8	59	17	6
		15	50	28	4		22	34	18	5
Sat.	13	9	26	28	1	13	18	2	15	0
		21	10	27	4		21	11	19	0
Sun.	14	5	30	25	3	14	11	31	17	4
		17	55	26	8		..	..		
M.	15	6	57	25	4	15	0	44	18	1
		19	1	26	3		12	51	20	0
Tue	16	8	12	25	0	16	1	38	17	6
		20	2	26	9		13	57	20	3

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 11 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 16m.
June 12 (Fri.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 16m.
June 13 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 16m.
June 14 (Sun.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 17m.
June 15 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 17m.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 10.

To-day Reuter reported 40 points higher in the crop and 41 to 45 points in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering and New Orleans and trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 19 to 12 points lower. The market eased on some long liquidation of July position. The tone of the market was good.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 9th inst., as under:—

"Despite good rain, tone of market good."

Following a sharp recovery reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 442½ i.e., Rs. 2/- higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach July/August. At the opening on buying by Exporters and Commission Houses the prices advanced to Rs. 444½. On selling by Bazar operators and on Liverpool opening quotations being lower than expected the market closed easy at Rs. 442/- at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 441/- and declining to Rs. 440/- on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 440½ at 6-50 p.m.

New fully good M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 413½ and advanced to Rs. 414½ on buying by Bazar Operators. On general selling the market eased to Rs. 412/- and closed at the same rate at 4-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 386½, and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 384/- on selling by Marwari Shroffs and closed at the same rate at 4-30 p.m. Fully good M. G. Bengal July and Decr./January were nominally quoted at Rs. 370/- and Rs. 345/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a limited demand from Exporters and about 1,000 bales were reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, June 10.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	409
Fully Good Broach July-Aug. ..	440 1/2
Full, Good Bengal Dec/Jan- ..	343
Fully Good Bengal July ..	367
Fine Oomra Decr-January ..	382

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 10.

Description,	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh. Punjab	400	390	375	365
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	462	452	442	432
M. G. Dhullera ..	455	445	435	425
M. G. Punjab Americans	490	480	470	460
M. G. Broach ..	480	470	460	455
M. G. Southerns		..	441	430
			F. G. Fair.	425

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 10.

Full Good Broach April/May ..	411
Fully Good Broach July/August ..	441
Full Good Bengal Dec./January ..	347
Fully Good Bengal July ..	370
Fine Oomora Dec/January ..	384
Good Southerns June ..	425

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 10

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	..
"	Fine M.G. ..	380/85	..
"	F.G.M.G.	365/70 ..	..
Sindh	Punjab Fine M.G. ..	380/85	..
"	F.G.M.G.	365/70 ..	..
Punjab	Americans MG.	445/55	465/75 ..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	395/415	445/55 ..
Nagpur		395/415	445/55 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	385/395	435 ..
Fulgaon .. " "		395/415	435/40 ..
Dhamangaon " "		385/395	425/30 ..
Amraoti .. " "		335/80	415 ..
Khamgaon-Akola "		345/80	395/405 ..
Mulkapur "		325/55	375/85 ..
Khandesh "		320/60	360/70 ..
"	F.G.M.G	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	465/75 ..
"	Fully Good "	..	445/60 ..
Muthia	Fine "	..	.. ..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	445/50 ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	445/55 ..
Westerns	"	..	375/420 ..
"	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	..	435/45 ..
Cambodia	"	..	470/80 ..

CABLE FROM A. NORDEN, AND CO.

Bombay, June 10.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Cabin Mumbadevi have received to-day the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Short interest surprise good tone of market despite good rain."

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th June, 1925.

Cotton	7279	Bales
Wheat	31632	Cwts
Linseed	29121	"
Rape, etc.	2353	"
Gingellyseed	4444	"
Poppyseed	651	"
Groundnuts	1281	"
Castorseed	10202	"
Rice	83309	"
Myrabollams	1413	"
Cottonseed	27993	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	3372	"
Juwar	561	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	946	"
Bajri	1778	"
Seed	166	Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, June 10.

New York Market 9th June 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
22.80	July.	22.95+15	23.20 +40	
22.33	Oct.		mutilated	
21.95	Jan.	22.19+24	22.40 +45	
22.27	Mar.		22.18 +41	

New York Spot on 8th June, 23.55—90. New Orleans 24-10—65.

Telegraphic Market Advices:—

July highest 23.23 (2-56 p.m.). lowest 22.81 (10.05 a.m.) range .42 points. Short covering, spot houses and New Orleans buying. Less for sale. Tone of market good.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.72	Jul.	12.46—26	12.52 20	12.53	—19
12.18	Oct.	11.93—26		12.03	—15
12.04	Jan.			11.91	—13
12.05	Mar.			11.93	—12
	Egyptian				
22.90	Nov.			22.75	—15
21.80	Jan.			21.65	—15

Liverpool Market 9th June 1925:—

Telegraphic Market Advices:—

(1) Cabled 10-05 a.m.: Scattered precipitation in Eastern belt, Central belt and Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Cabled 12-20 p.m.: Decline brought out some liquidation of July, which since steadier on trade fixing call sales. Market very quiet.

American Cross Rate 4.86.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 10

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925: J/aug.	1926, A/May
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	462/65	443½	413½
			D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	400/10		384 1/2
" M. G. Black leaf.	380/90		
Bengal M. G. Fine	390/92		
" M. G. F. G.	376/77	369½	347 1/2
Khandesh Black leaf x	350/365		
Khandwa/Sanavad	375/390		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	350/375		
Harda	260/410		
Ujjain	350/400		
Parbhani Purna.x	370 385		
Nander.x	375/390		
Wardha/Warora.	445/50		
Nagpur	450/55		
Katol	455/60		
Adoni x	410/25		
Sindh/American	470/75		
Sangli/Miraj	440/45		
Bagalkot x	420/25		
Coompta	435/455		
Tirupur	490/495		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	435/40		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	420/30		

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 9-6-25	9214000	6665000
" Yesterday do	5000	8000
Exports to date do	7805000	5468000
Stock at Ports 5-6-25	445000	347000
" Interior Towns do	308000	324000
" Liverpool 4-6-25	918000	502000
Visible Supply 6-6-25	2123000	1390000
Quantity in Sight do	14280000	11145000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
7279	3298930	3133859	3366220

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 4th June

1924-25	1923-24
13423	19511

Total Stock in Bombay on 4-6-25 8,69,398 B/s last year—8,10,437 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 8th June.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	587881	1010809	699265
China ..	288124	199515	348417
Japan ..	1309028	1176719	1504141
Coast-Ports ..	29300	48123	44501
Total ..	2214333	2435166	2596324
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	5288	5931	4471
China Japan & Coast ports ..	72496	24202	62814

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
71-12-0	21-3-9	68-9-0

Remarks:—12-45 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 40 to 45 up and Liverpool 19-12 down.

Here the local market opened at Rs. 442/- for old Broach, advanced to Rs. 443/- and is now steady at Rs. 442½. As we wrote yesterday the market is dependent almost entirely on weather in American cotton belt, and accordingly is practically speaking impossible to forecast.

Sampin.—Closed this morning at 315.00 308,60 and 305.60, for June, September and December respectively these rates being 6.20, 4.30, and 2.50 up.

Ready Cotton.—There was a moderate demand yesterday.

Marwadi Bazaar Wednes. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August, Rs. 443½, A/May 1926 Rs. 413½. Oomra D/January Rs. 384.

Bengal July, Rs. 370. D/January Rs. 347.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 10.

Bales	This year	Last year
Khandesh ..	171	287,870	337,361
Central India	526	323,546	299,772
Barsi and Nagar	817	196,902	198,893
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	94,783	102,042
Berar	148	556,951	637,698
Central Provinces ..	199	252,781	260,400
Total Oomras ..	1,861	1,712,833	1,836,156
Dholera	2,085	262,908	171,006
N.W. Provinces	..	180,178	121,036
Rajputana ..	465	76510	85,251
Sind-Punjab	..	354,116	303,125
Broach ..	426	474,506	305,810
Coompta & Dharwar	1,905	128,845	161,325
Westerns-Northerns	370	69,646	73,834
Coconada		1,257	484
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	109	28,104	27,174
Persian	32	4,406	7,923
American ..		9,649	2
Egyptian and African	26	48,486	42,614
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,487	819
Total ..	7,279	32,94,930	31,32,859

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales — Yesterday

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 4th June. This year.	Last year
Europe	2,256	567,914	989,192
Japan & China ..	6,299	1,596,878	1,371,851
Coast Ports		28,950	48,123
Upcountry by Rail.		13,423	19,611
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		81,896	55,870
Total ..	8,555	2,269,061	2,484,247

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 9.

Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp. 300 Bales.

Tottr Day's Sales on Spec & fo rExp. 300 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot—

Universal Standard 1331 quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis, 3120.

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

July	22.99
October	22.47
January	22.18

New York Noon Call 12/45.

July	22.98
October	22.48
January	22.18

New Orleans 10/55 a.m.—

July	23.58
October	22.05

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, June 9.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July	12.47—.25
Oct	11.95—.23
Dec	11.96 .11
Jan	11.84—.20
Mar	11.82—.23
May	11.92—.11
Egyptian:—	
July	27.85—.45
Nov	22.50—.40
Jan	21.50—.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 9.

June	12.60—.19
July	12.53—.19
Aug	12.36—.17
Sep	12.20—.15
Oct	12.03—.15
Nov	11.95—.14
Dec	11.93—.14
Jan	11.91—.13
Feb	11.91—.12
Mar	11.93—.12
Apl	11.92—.11
May	11.93—.10
June	11.91—.09

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 9.

June	29.70—.10
July	28.20—.10
Aug	27.00—.10
Sep	25.85—.10
Oct	24.95—.10
Nov	22.75—.15
Dec	22.30—.15
Jan	21.65—.15
Feb	21.50—.15
Mar	21.35—.20
Apl	21.30—.20
May	21.25—.20

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 9.

Scinde Good 9.25

Scinde Fully Good 9.65.

Scinde Fine 10.05

Bengal Good 9.35

Bengal Fully Good 9.75.

Bengal Fine 10.15

Oomra Good 10.05.

Oomra Fully Good 10.45.

Oomra Fine 10.85.

Broach Good 10.65.

Broach Fully Good 11.05

Broach Fine 11.45

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, June 9.

Cotton:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 5,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain

Day's Exports to Continent 7,000.

Futures at New York:—

July	23.20+.40
Oct	22.70+.37
Jan	22.40+.45
Mar	22.68+.41
Spot Cotton at New York:	23.95+.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.50+.40
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	23.78+.38
Oct	22.27+.39

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 22.

Demand Bills 48562.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 68 1/2.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, June 9.

Futures at New York:—

July	23.20+.40
Oct	22.70+.37
Jan	22.40+.45
Mar	22.68+.41

Liverpool, June 9.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

July	12.53—.19
Oct	12.03—.15
Jan	11.91—.13
Mar	11.93—.12

WHEAT

London, June 9.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 61/9 June/July sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 62/6 June/July sellers.

Tone:—Dull and lower—Buyers are waiting for American bureau report.

Australian 61/- June/July sellers.

Choice White Karachi 62/- June/July selers.

Soft Red Karachi 61/- June/July sellers.

Tone:—Dull and lower.

Choice White Bombay 63/-.

LINSEED.

London, June 9.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—June/July resellers £22 1/2.

Linseed Tone:—Quiet. Prices rather easier.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—

Raw months, July/August sellers 44/6.

Raw Buyers etc. Sept/Oct. paid 44 3/8.

London, June 9.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was dull and in active with sellers in the market. Even at prices rather cheaper, the buyers were not attracted. Closed at £20 5/8 re-sellers for June/July shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay J/J sellers £10.

Castorseed Bombay J/J sellers £23 1/8.

RUBBER

London, June 9.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 23 1/2 July/Aug sellers.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 33 1/2 June value.

Tone:—Slow and easier closing fairly steady.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 37 1/2 June paid value.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—June/July sellers 15/6.

July/Sept. sellers 15/6.

Oct./Dec. sellers 15/7 1/2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay—Oct./Dec. sellers 15/10.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi—Oct./Dec. sellers 15/10 3/4.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

RAPESEED.

London, June 9.

Ferozepore Real Bold J/J sellers £22.

Toria J/J sellers £22 1/2.

Yellow Guzerat J/J sellers £23 3/8.

Yellow Cawnpore J/J sellers £23 1/4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, June 10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	0	0
Century	0	15	6
E. D. Sassoon	0	15	0
Elphinstone	0	15	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	9
Phœnix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Mankji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	3	6
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	9
Pearl per lb.	1	5	3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	9
Kohinoor per lb.	1	5	9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	5	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	5	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	3
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	3	6
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	3	9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	6
Check Grey Drill:— ..			
Standard per piece	5	12	0
Phœnix per piece	5	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	12	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece ..	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	2	0
Bombay United per piece ..	6	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	0	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	4	0
Textile	1	4	0
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	3

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T. T., 1/5 31/32.

Bank's selling D. D., 1/6.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/32.

Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 1/16.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/6 3/8.

Bank's buying T. T., 1/6 3/32.

Bank's buying D. D., 1/6 1/8.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D. D., Frcs., 715.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs., 780.

Bank's buying D. D. Frcs., 765.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 112.

Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P., Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 153.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 158½

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 275.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol., 4.86-1/8.

London—Paris Frcs., 98.85.

London—Switzerland Frcs., 25.10.

London—Brussels Frcs. 99.80.

London—Rome Liras. 122.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady.

London, June 9.

Tele Transfers 1/6 1/16 steady.

Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/2 steady.

Bar Silver Spot 31 9/16 quiet.

London, June 9.

Rentes 3 per cent 44 1/4.

Bar Silver (Spot) 31 9/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/2.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 1816.

Christiania 2892.

Amsterdam 1210.

Switzerland 2506.

London, June 9.

Exchange on London in Paris 9850.

Exchange on London in Germany 2041 3/8.

Exchange in London in Italy 12220.

New York, June 9.

Demand Bills 48362.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 7/16.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4. 53/4.

Rentes 5 per cent. 15 5/8.

STOCKS ETC.

London, June 9.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87+1/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91—/4.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 13/16 +3/16.

Conversion Loan £75 13/16.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4.

Indinan Loan 7 per cent £105.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent 55 7/8 ex. Dvd.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 50 nominal.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 3/8 ex Dvd.

Government Securities 3 per cent 57 1/4 ex Dvd.

SHARES

London, June 9.

Hongkong Bank £138 1/2.

Chartered Bank £19 3/4.

National Bank £47 1/2.

P. and O. Bank £47 1/2.

Eastern Bank £10 3/4.

Hard Spelter £30 1/4.

Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.

Tin Block £254.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 10.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 13-9.

Sovereigns forward, Rs. 13-7.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-3.

Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-3.

Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-4-6.

Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-1.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-15.

Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-10.

English 10 oz. Bar Gold, Rs. 21-10.

London, June 9.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11½.

Silver ready, d. 31-9.

Silver forward, d. 31-8.

TONE OF SILVER—

Very quiet. India bought. Buyers scarce. Market closed featureless.

Bombay, June 10.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

3 Mos., 4-3/8 per cent.

6 Mos., 4 5/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 5½ per cent

Money 1 Mos. 5 per cent.

Money 3 Mos., 4½ per cent.

Money 6 Mos. 4½ per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

METALS.

London, June 9.

English best selected Copper £62.

Stanrard Copper G.M.B. £59 1/4.

Copper Braziers £77 1/2.

Yellow Metal £7 1/2.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes in "Commerce and Finance" (May 6):

I am not quite sure what the word "denatured" implies but I think it might be applied to the present cotton market. Earlier in the season when the news was preponderantly bullish prices declined, and now that the Texas drouth has been broken and everybody is talking about the increase in acreage, futures are tending upward.

The phrase "futures are tending upward" is used advisedly, for there has been no change of real importance in the Southern spot markets for months and while "extra staples" are perhaps a shade easier, good "bread and butter cotton" comands about the same price it brought in January.

To the manufacturer this stability ought to be highly satisfactory, provided he can sell his goods at the equivalent of what is asked for the raw material. But the goods market seems to be "denatured" also and several commission houses tell us that they are advising their mill clients to curtail so as to bring the supply within the limits of the demand.

The truth seems to be that there is no incentive toward speculation in any direction and that everyone is waiting for something to turn up that will give a clue to the course the market will take when it wakes up.

It is altogther probable that new crop deliveries would have been freely sold last week if things were as they used to be in pre-war times. Practically all the reports thus far issued indicate a substantial increase in acreage Miss Giles puts it at 6.3 per cent, A. Norden and Co. at 4.6 per cent. J. W. Jay and Co. at 4 per cent and the *Journal of Commerce* at 4 1/2 per cent. The authority last named also reports an increase of 2.3 per cent in the fertiliser used and adds that the "season" is lightly earlier than it was in 1924.

On the strength of these and other advices it is generally expected that the condition figures to be issued by the government on June 2 will be high, and as the Texas rains have silenced the crop killers in that State a position has been created that seems to favor the presumption of a decline. But because there were no sellers the decline has not occured and the market remains stationary.

Since there must be a reason for everything the trade is naturally asking for an explanation of what appears to be an anomalous situation. The popular explanation is that the re-establishment of the gold standard thoroughout the British Empire, upon which the sun never sets will be followed by a great expansion in the world's trade and that a corresponding increase in the use of and demand for cotton will be one of the corresponding results.

This explanation is plausible, it appeals to the imagination, and as a sentiment has a profound effect upon the value of cotton it may be that the "levition of gold" will continue to be a sustaining influence unles and until it is overbalanced by the weight of crop that will not be ready for market until August or September.

Then it may be wise to take a fresh view for it should not be forgotton that with intensive cultivation a very big crop might be grown on the 44,000,000 acres that have been planted, according to Miss Giles, and that the Department of Agriculture estimates the world's cotton crop for the present season at 24,700,000 bales of 478 pounds each as against 19,590,000 bales for the preceding season.

This production does not include linters grown in the U. S., and was distributed as follows:

	1924-25	1923-24
United States	(not including linters)	
	13,619,000	10,139,670
India	5,069,000	4,332,300
Egypt	1,540,000	1,353,000
China	2,245,000	1,993,000
Mexico	281,000	175,000
Elsewhere	1,946,000	1,597,030
Total	24,700,000	19,590,000

It is often remarked that "Figures in cotton are farthest from fact, Except in the losses they leave in their tract."

but these figures are impressive.

*This latest estimate is 160,000 bales larger than the one issued by the Department only two weeks ago.

NOAKHALI ELECTION DISPUTE.

NOAKHALI, June 9.

The First Munsiff has delivered judgment in the election dispute case in which Babu Satis Chandra Chakravarty and Moulvi Saqdul Huq, M. L. C. sued Moulvi Fazlulla and two other successful candidates in the last local board election from the Sadar Thana, alleging that their election was void and illegal on account of the non-observance of election rules resort to corrupt practices by them and their agents etc. and sought to have their election set aside. The Munsiff decreeing the suit with costs held that the election of the defendants was contrary to law and set aside their elections. He further restrained the defendants by a perpetual injunction from sitting and exercising the functions of members.

RESERVE 3RD & INTER CLASS SEATS IN DELHI EXPRESS.

The Delhi Express train run on the G. I. P. Railway has at present two compartments of Inter and III class and these can be reserved for the passengers. That facility is to be increased. Those who have to travel with their family will find these family compartments very convenient. Eight passengers can sit in each of these compartments while the sleeping accommodation is only for six. It is hoped that the travelling public will like this new arrangement.

SPORTING NEWS

MYSORE RACES.

DIPTHONG WINS BIRTHDAY PLATE.

MYSORE, June 9.

To-day for the third day of the Mysore Races a distinguished gathering of spectators including Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Goschen and H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore were present and seven races were run off in rather hot weather. The important event of the day namely the Birthday Plate produced a field of seven horses in class three. Dipthong was made hot favourite and she won not without a rough fight with Hill and Dale a rank outsider out of a very close finish. Another race that produced a close finish was the Lakshmikantharaja Urs' Cup, where the favourite Betwixt was beaten at the post by Cremona. A practically unbacked horse in Toy Symphony went to win the Bobbili Cup easily. The other races were unimportant. On the whole punters fared rather badly. H. E. the Governor presented the Cups.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 250 to second, Rs. 150 to third. Handicap for Arabs other than those in Class II.

Kadum's HAZIM 8-9 Meekings 1
Talib's SIMBYS 9-2 Northmore 2
Wahab's ROOMALI 9-4, S Black 3

Also Ran—Knight Bachelor 9-4.

Betting: six to four against Knight Bachelor, five to two against Hazim, threes Simbis, four Roomali.

Won by two lengths, half length, two lengths.

Time.—1 min. 8 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 6.

BIRTHDAY PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 2,000 to winner, Rs. 500 to second, Rs. 300 to third. Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Yoonu's DIPTHONG III, Barratt 1
Maharaja of Mysore's HILL AND DALE 7-5 Bona 2
Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA 8-11 Thompson 3
Dee's SAVVY 8-12, Aldridge 4

Also Ran:—Nicasagua 9-9, Poor Box 8-1, Happy Princess II 7 (carried 7-3).

Betting:—Six to four against Dipthong, fours against Nicaragua, Savvy, sixes Sandra, Hill and Dale.

Won by neck, half length, one length.

Time.—1 min. 2 seconds.

Tote paid—Win Rs. 13-8. Places Rs. 10 and Rs. 26.

THE HAZIMY PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 1000 to winner; Rs. 250 to second; Rs. 150 to third. Handicap for Arabs.

Zamindar of Pallavaram's KAPURTHALA 9-1, Babajan 1
Ryan's SYLVANMORE 8-5, M Hoyt 2
Wahab's SURETY 9-8, Black 3
Mahomed Athiya's HAMIAR 9-12 Easton 4

Also Ran:—Aga 9-7, Sultan 9-2, Moscow 8 10, Anwar 8-7, Nevermind 8-2, Kletitor 7-13, Emperor 7-6, Malla 7-5.

Betting: Threes against Hamiar, Moscow; fives Surety, Kapurthala, Sylvanmore; eight and tens the rest.

Won by half lengths, 4 lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 24 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 11-8. Rs. 52 and Rs. 59.

THE SIRDAR LAKSHMIKANTHARAJ URS' CUP. Distance 1 mile

A Cup value Rs. 300 and Rs. 1600 to winner Rs. 300 to second, Rs. 150 to third. High weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under other than in class three or above.

Dee's CRAMONA 8-11 Aldridge 1
Pagose's BETWIXT 10-4, Northmore 2
Maharaja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEC 9-9, Thompson 3
Ahmed Hazamy's WALHACHIN 8-12 F. Black 4

Also Ran:—Gallopeur Olivier 7-6.

Betting:—Five to four on Betwixt, 104 thre against Little Spec, fours Cramona, sixes the rest.

Won by head, three lengths one length.

Time.—1 min. 45 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 19, and Rs. 8.

THE BOBBILI CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

A cup value Rs. 500 presented by the Raja of Bobbili and Rs. 1,000 to winner; Rs. 250 to second Rs. 150 to third. Handicap for Horses in Class four.

Washart's TOY SYMPHONY 8-3 Calder ... 1
Sanval's GOLDEN TREASURE 9-8 H, Walker 2
Raja of Bobbilis PLONK 7-0 (carried 7-2) H. Macquade 3
Thunder's OLIOID 8-6 Reynolds 4

Also Ran:—Warburton 9-0, Little Gem Rose 8/7, Guileless 7/13, Quite Grave 7/1 Fairy Steps 7.

Betting: Twos against Little Gem Rose, threes Golden Treasure, fours Warburton, Guileless, five Olioid; sixes Toy Symphony; eight Plonk.

Won by one length, half length, 1½ lengths.

Time.—2 mins. 15 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 116. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 11 and Rs. 18.

THE ARAB PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 1000 to winner. Rs. 250 to second. Rs. 150 to third. Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Wahab's MABDIR 8-5, Meekings 1
Ibrahim Hazamy's ZAID 7-1 F Black 2
Maharaja of Mysore's PANAMA 8-7, Thompson 3
Wahab's VAGRANT 9-5 S. Black 4

Also Ran:—Abadan 9-10, Telegraph 8-0 Lahoo 7, Make Sure 7.

Betting: Two to one against Panama; threes Mabdir, fours Telegraph, Zaid; fives Abadan Vagrant, Lahoo; sixes Make Sure.

Won by neck, 1 length, 2½ lengths.

Time.—1 min. 10 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 8 Rs. 9, and Rs. 6.

THE KARANJI PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 250 to second, Rs. 150 to third. Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Raja of Bobbili's FRENCH FURZE 9-0, Donnelly 1
Yunus's ESPOUSAL 8-7, Barratt 2
Maharaja of Mysore's LEMBAS 8-12 Thompson 3
Maharaja of Mysore's KING'S DAUGHTER 8-7, Bona 4

Also Ran:—Antic 8-8.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Espousal, ten to four against French Furze, fours Lembas; sixes King's Daughter; seven Antic.

Won by half length one length half length

Time.—1 min. 30 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 9, and Rs. 6-8.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

MYSORE, June 10.

The following are the horses left-in for to-morrow, the concluding day of Mysore Races:—

CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Criadillo 10-10, Applicate 7-7, Sugar Bell 7-3, Fearless 7, Sugar Kilanti 7.

THE KOOBA PLATE. Distance 7 furlogs.

Mampoon 9-6, Surety 9-6, Sirtub 8-4, Roomali 8-5, Simbis 8-5, Turkistan 8, Tawakul 7-9 Sooniar 7-9, Kletitor 7-8, Electric Power 7-6, Major Domo 7-1.

THE CHAMUDI PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Catch Up 9-5, Velocity 9-1, Carremar 8, Hill and Dale 7-12, Fortune's Favourite 7-8, Land Lady 7.

THE SHUSHTARY CUP. (Division I). Distance 5 furlongs.

Last Call 9-5, Sultan 9-2, Hazim 8-10, Monarch 8, Mohandis 7-9, Department 7-5, Malla 7-4.

THE SHUSHTARY CUP. (Div. II). Distance 5 furlongs.

Kapurthala 9-12 Security 9-12, Black Ivory 9-10, Ramban 9-8, Equity 8-2 Rehearsal 9, Johur 8-13, Creampose 8-11 Mabdir 8-11, Knight Batchelor 8-10, Panama 8-8, Zaid 7-5, Special 7-5.

BANNIMANTUP PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Luna 9-12, Still Better 9-7, Feliadeen 9-5, Pompano 9-3, Hamilton's Bawn 9, Cyanic 8 12, Cunny Lady 8-12 Sortance 8-9, Happy Princess II. 8-7, Toy Symphony 8-2, Mademoiselle Vite 7-5, Brislee 7, Glenora 7.

THE WAHAB PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Hamiar 10 Vagrant 9, Roscoff 8-11, Slyvanmore 8-10, Yeman 8-5, Anwar 8-4, Zuggar 8-2, Zaki 7.

THE STEWARDS PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Catchup 9, Bhawani Talwar 8-12, Jan 8-7, The Gaffer 8-6, Tos, Up 8-2, True Grace 8, Espousal 7-5, Antic 7, Warburton 7.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. A. AND BOMBAY GYM "B" WIN EASILY.

B, B. A, F, I, DISAPPOINT ON THE OVAL

There were two matches in the League on Wednesday evening both being rather one-sided. The G. I. P. "A" were no match for the R. A. who had no difficulty in winning, though the small score of three goals serves to show that the Gunners do not exert themselves to collect as many goals as possible. Fieldhouse played a great game for the Artillery while Davis was the outstanding figure on the field and distinguished himself by scoring all the three goals. He has improved wonderfully on the form he showed in the opening games and the R. A. have in him a prolific goal-getter. Eagle of the All Blacks is an acquisition to the G. I. P. his sound play being a strong contrast to the comparatively poor display of the halves. The forward were little better their efforts being extremely erratic and unorganised. Phipps in goal was his cool self and acquitted himself creditably. The R. A. had much the better of the exchanges and at the interval were one up, Davis scoring with a free kick. Play in the second half was a repetition of the first half the gunners scoring two more goals through Davis, the first resulting in the ball rolling over the line after it had been well stopped by Phipps.

R. A. Roberts:—Day and Bunyan; Barker, Fieldhouse and Maura; Thorn, Mason, Davies, Bacond and Waite.

G. I. P. "A." Phipps; Veevers and Eagle; Shinkfield, M. Dorsey and Callaghan; A. Dorsex King, Thompson, Spiers and Finnigan.

Referee.—E. J. Turner.

BOMBAY GYM BEAT B,B,A,F, I, 6—2,

In the second division fixture decided on the Oval the B. B. A. F. I. put up a poor show against the second string of the Gymkhana. The backs were hopeless and the halves were little better, while the forwards seemed to have struck an off-day. Crisp was extremely weak in goal, five of the six shots which beat him being fairly easy ones. Sneddon was the weak spot in the forward line a fact which disorganised the bunch, Mantle, Long and Hithen, worked hard though the last named missed some splendid opportunities D'Agorve on the extreme left was badly neglected and could not show up as he is accustomed to. The Gymkhana team is a remarkably sound one, the backs and halves being the "goods." Hudson shone in the forward by the initiative he displayed while ward on the left has not yet expensed his never failing supply of energy, his dashes down the wing being spectacular. The Battalion opened well with a pretty move down the field, Smeddon sending over from close range. But the Gym. quietly transferred play to the other side and it was not long before Hudson got through as the result of Thomas completely missing the ball, his shot trirkling through Crisp's hands and legs. Lindon and Scales each scored one before the interval. Scales scored again soon after the restart and then the Battalion reduced the lead by one. Long being responsible. It was immediately after the kick off following Scales' goal that the Battalion by passing prettily between the inside trio, penetrated the Gym. defence and Long scored. But Waud then got through on his own and beat Orist from close range all the other defenders suspending play on account of a an appeal for off-side.

The Battalion again got through together and Milten scored their second goal from a sharp angle after a scramble. McKenzie winded up matters for the Gym. by scoring their sixth goal immediately after the kick-off, the final whistle bringing the match to an end soon after.

Bombay Gym. "B" Heasman; Ogden and Peel; Phillips, Reid and Fellows; Scales, Lindon, Hudson, McKenzie, Waud.

B. B. A. F. I.—Crisp; Taylor and Thomas; Cohen, Loentzini and Giles; Mantle, Milten, Long, Sneddon and D'Agoine.

Refree.—Sgt. Major Kelly, R. A.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Coöperage, Second Division.—R. A. vs. Colaba United.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 9

In a county cricket match Somerset won on the first innings. Somerset 318 and 294. Essex 132 and 251 for 4 (Russel 111.)—Reuter.

HON. MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

The following telegram was sent on the 8th inst. to the Private Secretary to H. E the Governor Poona.

"Vadnagara Nagar Mandal Bombay, in general meeting assembled, highly appreciates His Excellency's appointing the Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas as member of Council. Mandal feels highly gratified for happy selection from its community which has played an important part in building political life of Kathiawar in particular and India in general. Kindly convey Mandal's deep sense of appreciation and gratefulness to His Excellency.

Fulshankar Kalianrai Bakshi, President, Panalal Terraces, Grant Road.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

ARREST OF ANOTHER EMPLOYEE AT WADIA'S.

Inspector Davidson of the Bombay City Police have arrested another Parsi named Nadirshaw Curseji Daji, Secretary of the company in connection with the alleged defalcations perpetrated in Messrs. Nowroji Wadia and Sons, mill owners of Forbes Building, Fort, Bombay. The arrested person was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate by Inspector Davidson who stated that Daji was the Secretary of the company and was dabbling in shares on the stock exchange along with the head cashier Bomanji Dorabji Lowji, who is under arrest. Daji sustained heavy losses and an amount of Rs. 9,100 representing the loss was paid by the head cashier on behalf of Daji out of the amount which he is alleged to have misappropriated from the principle.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, in applying for bail said Daji was for 35 years in the employ of the firm. He was doing his share business and he did not know that the cashier had paid the losses for him out of moneys fraudulently obtained. Mr. Nariman added that his client was prepared to deposit the sum of Rs. 9,100 in Court.

His Worship ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 10,000 with one surety for a like amount.

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

CONNIVANCE AT GAMBLING

The Commissioner of Police has been engaged in a thorough departmental enquiry into the startling allegations made by the owner of a gambling den against a Superintendent of Police, a Deputy Inspector and a Sub-Inspector to the effect that he has been carrying on his "trade" with the connivance of these officers.

CLOSURE OF CRAWFORD MARKET.

STALL KEEPERS' GRIEVANCE.

The Asst. Secretary, Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, writes:—

At about 1-30 p.m. on the 9th instant, some stall-keepers came to our Party's office and represented that the market was forcibly closed by the Superintendent under orders of the Commissioner I was required by Mr. V. J. Patel, to accompany the stall-keepers, make full enquiries and help them to represent their case to the authorities. I accordingly went to the market and saw the Superintendent in the matter. He received me very courteously, for which I am thankful to him. He explained to me his point of view at great length. The following is a brief summary of what passed between us.

He said, "Yesterday at about 11 o'clock the stall-keepers represented to me that they wanted to close the Market in the evening as a mark of sorrow at the death of the Maharaja of Gwalior. I replied that the market should not be closed without previous notice to the public, and suggested that they could close the following afternoon. They agreed and I put the notices in the papers. About an hour I again received a representation of the stall-keepers asking permission to close the market on account of a meeting which they wanted to hold. I thought that when they had come on the first occasion their object was not to close the Market on account of the Maharaja's death, but to close it for the meeting and make the Maharaja's death an excuse for getting sanction of closure. I however conceded to them all that they wanted. But they are taking undue advantage of my leniency. Firstly they closed the shops at 5, instead of 6 p. m. as sanctioned. Secondly, this morning they did not close their stalls. I informed the Commissioner, who ordered the closure of the Market. Accordingly I have closed it, and cannot reopen without the Commissioner's permission."

I represented: "Will you not advise the Commissioner to reopen the market now that the stall-keepers desire to keep it open?"

He replied:—"My opinion is that it should be kept closed. Otherwise the stall-keepers would be encouraged in their improper behaviour towards the authorities, since the reopening of the Market would be interpreted as a weakness."

After that I made enquiries from the stall-keepers, which differed materially from the official version. About 50 of the stall-keepers then accompanied me to the Corporation office to request the Commissioner to reopen the Market. There I met two members of the Corporation who had come to make the same request to the Commissioner. The Commissioner replied that it was not possible to reopen the Market. Thus the matter came to a close.

MILL STORES

Bombay, June 10.

The quotations are:—
Healds—15/4os Rs. 1/4/0
Reeds Re. 0/2/4.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken Rs. 8/12/0
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/5/0
Ropes Rs. 1/14/0
Card cans steel Rs. 3/0/0
Slubbing tubes Japan Rs. 24/0/0
Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 7/0/0
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 6/8/0
Warper Bobbins Rs. 65/0/0
Dobby Harness Rs. 18/12/0
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3/8/0

BENARES OPIUM SALE.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

At the opium sale yesterday 250 chests of Benares opium were sold. Total proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,166,625, the highest price per chest being Rs. 4,895, lowest Rs. 4,620 and the average Rs. 4,666/8/-.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—You will allow me to remove certain misimpressions which are likely to be created by the letter to you addressed by Mr. Natarajan.

Those of us who organised and attended the meeting held in Mulji Jetha Market some time back did not meet to denounce Mahatmaji as Mr. Natarajan would have it but to protest against certain expressions used by him with regard to Hindu Acharyas and Hindu religion. Those of us who do not hold the same views with regard to untouchability as Mahatmaji are not at all opposed to the uplift of these classes. On the contrary we are as keen as Mr. Natarajan and his friends to provide them with education and other amenities of life and to raise their position and social status. I was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council for three periods, that is, nine years and of the Indian Legislative Assembly for three years. During this long period questions of social legislation must have, on more occasions than one, cropped up, and I shall be obliged to Mr. Natarajan if he will point out any occasion when I took up my stand against any proposed liberal measures. A section of the Hindu community does not see eye to eye with Mahatmaji with reference to the question of untouchability. At the same time they do not forget the eminent services of Mahatmaji to this country nor do they express opposition to the general question of the uplift of the depressed classes.

It is painful to me that a broad-minded publicist like Mr. Natarajan should prejudice my electors against me by referring to "one of the speakers (who) broadly suggested that Mahatmaji should be lynched for his temerity." I, as President of that meeting checked that speaker at once, who had also no sympathy in these views from the meeting. I trust that my electors will not be misled by any partisan propaganda that may be carried on but will give their vote to one whom they think the most eligible.—Yours, etc.

MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

In the share market in jutes there was less doing to-day and prices on the whole were weaker with hardly any outside support in evidence. In coals the few transactions that took place showed some improvement in values. In teas there was some easing off in prices and demand showed some signs of slackening. In miscellaneous section business was on a moderate scale with no new features. There was better enquiry in Government securities. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 68/6, 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 95/5, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 99/7, 6 per cent. bonds 1930. 103/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1,416.

Railways:—Arrakan Light Railway 66, Sara Serajgang Railway 73.

Cottons:—Kesoram. 3/6.

Jutes:—Anglo India 422/8, Auckland ord 250, Auckland pref 107, Baily pref 103, Barnagore 188, Clive 38/4, Empire 50/12, Fort Gloster 892/8, Howrah 39/12, Kanknarrah 452/8, Kinnison 950, National 28/13, Northbrook 52/12, Presidency 7/14, Reliance 61/12, Union 565, Waverley ord 7, Waverley pref 115.

Coals:—Bhalgora 7/8, Borrea 13/4, Burrakur 22/8, East Indian 25/8, Ghusick and Muslia 10/14.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Potteries 2/10, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 6, Britannia Building and Iron 5/10, British India Corporation ord 4/6, Indian Wood Products 7/6, Madan Theatres 2/12.

Tea Companies—Dhunsen 6/14, East India 22/4, Gohpur 10, Hasimara 41, Hattikhira 29, Loobah 16, Naga Hill 20/8, Namburnadi 13/8, Oodlebari 32/4, Sapoi 21/12, Sarugnoo 17/12, Teen Ali 19.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one-sixteenth pence.—A. P.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 10.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June	12.73	+13
July	12.67	+14
August	12.14	+11
January	12.02	+11
March	12.05	+12
May	12.05	+12

EGYPTIANS:—

July	28.35	+15
November	22.90	+15

London, June 9.

Belgium 99.25
Athens 290.00
Cuban Sugar June/July sellers 12 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

WEDNESDAY'S CLOSING RATE —40

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. today stated:—

Wednesday's opening rate	—15
Wednesday's closing rate	—40
Liverpool opening	+12
Liverpool closing	—6
Local Market closing at 9 p. m.	
Candy Rs. 438-8-0	

DEATH OF FATHER DEVINE.

The death took place at Poona on Wednesday, of the Rev. Father Devine S. J., Professor of English Literature, St. Xavier's College, since 1906. The late Father Devine took keen interest in College sports, being, for several years, Vice-President of the College Gymkhana. He was very popular among the students.

CITY'S MILK SUPPLY

ABOUT 50 P. C. ADULTERATED!

WHAT ABOUT WATER-SUPPLY?

From a report which the Municipal Analayst has recently submitted to the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality one discovers to his horror that about half the samples of milk which came under the notice of the Department were more or less adulterated. The report, which is for the period of six months ending 31st December 1924 says that out of a total of 2277 samples sent by the Assistant Health Officers 1085 or 47.5 per cent were found, on analysis, to be not genuine but adulterated in various ways. In 43 of these samples the presence of Boric Acid was detected and in four others, Boric Acid and Formalin. These chemicals had evidently been mixed in the milk as preservatives. The report says that legal action was taken by the Department against vendors in 847 cases, and 690 conviction involving fines aggregating Rs. 13,763 were secured One hundred and five cases were withdrawn, in 238 others warnings were issued and 52 cases were still pending when the report was written. The E. F and G Wards, where the poorer classes chiefly reside, would appear to be worst sufferers from the adulteration. In E Ward the percentage of adulteration was 56.5, in F Ward 62.8 and in G Ward 74.0!

WATER-SUPPLY.

34 samples of tinned foodstuffs were examined by the Analyst and no less than 28 were found to be unfit for human consumption! The report mentions quite a number of other sample submitted for analysis to the Laboratory, such as waters, oils, soaps, lime, urine, pig lead, blood, sputum, etc. In regard to the samples of waters, however, the report, curiously enough, is silent as the existence of any impurities save microbes, in the samples analysed. The report says that in all the 155 samples of waters examined Lactose Fermenters and B. Coli (Houston) in various dilutions ranging from 0.0001 c.c. to 50 c.c. were found, but neither B. Enteritides sporogenes nor Cholera Vibrios were found. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala of the Central Labour Board sent us the other day a sample of water from one of the Municipal taps in Parel, which was full of moss and dirt and which was quite unfit for human consumption Either such samples of public water supply do not reach the Analyst or the Department does not regard moss and dirt in water as dangerous to the health of the citizens.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Nadiad Municipality has taken over the management and control of the local national schools.—A. P.

* * * *

In support of Col. Gidney's proposal to send a deputation to England to press the claims of the Anglo-Indians, the Madura branch of the Anglo-Indian Association has sent Col. Gidney a purse towards expenses in that connection.—A. P.

* * * *

The Poona Spring Lectures were brought to a close on the 7th instant after 33 lectures were delivered from the commencement of the series on 5th May last.

Prof. S. M. Paranjpe has presented the Mahad National School with about two hundred books.

* * * *

The Co-operative Hospital of Hubli has received the following donations:—Rs. 200 from H. E. the Governor, Rs. 300 per year from the Jamkhandi State, Rs. 2,000 from Bai Dossabhai Belgaumwalla and Rs. 500 from Mr. Hirjibhai Belgaumwalla.

The "Kesari" understands that Sjt. Paramanand Dayabhai, Secretary, Arya Samaj, Kachhibazzar, is prepared to provide boarding and lodging to destitute Hindu women and children in Berar.

* * * *

It is said that in the Kurrundwad State Library newspapers containing any news or correspondence about the State are put upon the table only after such portions are clipped.

* * * *

Madras, June 10.—At a public meeting held to-day in the Triplicane Beach, Mr. Yakub Hussain presiding, a resolution was passed recording the great loss South India sustained in the untimely death of Mr. V. V. S. Iyer.—A. P.

* * * *

Madras, June 10.—A strong protest was entered at the meeting of the City Corporation against the contemplated reservation of the Royapettah Hospital exclusively for Europeans and a resolution was passed requesting the Government to furnish the Corporation with definite details on the subject. The hospital was in charge of the Corporation till 1919, when it was handed over to the Government.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting re: Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 6-30 p.m.

Harwood League: G.I.P. vs. R.A. at the Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. (2) B.B.A.F.I. vs. Bombay Gym. "B" the Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1,40 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 1 p.m. Bombay Time.

FRIDAY, June 12.

B. A. Examination Results, University Hall. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 13.

The s.s. "Rasmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 20.

Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, seventh annual general meeting, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

POONA ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The prize distribution of the Paisa Fund Mela with songs by small boys and girls under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Gokhale. Kirloskar Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The time taken for transmission of telegrams for places in China, north of Hongkong is now normal.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Umzamlie" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 15th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th June, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 10th June, 1925:—

Small-pox attacks 2 death nil, Cholera attack nil death nil, Plague attack 1, death 1, Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 76.

Total mortality this day last year 81.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Board of Management of the Central Co-operative Institute will be held on Saturday, 20th June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute Office, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NORMAL TRAFFIC RESUMED.

Further enquiries in regard to the derailment at Ambernath of the G. I. P. Railway show that out of 17 wagons derailed ten were capsised. On receipt of information some of the officials of the Transportation Department with a large gang of workmen immediately repaired to the scene and strained every effort to once again make the line clear. By 9 a.m. on Wednesday they succeeded in restoring a single line in working order and the first train to pass Ambernath safely was the Poona Express. By evening normal traffic was resumed although owing to the derailment Poona passenger and Poona and Madras mails were delayed. The derailment was caused, it appears, by the heavy downpour of the last few days.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 23rd week of the current year, ending 6th June, the total mortality 516 was 124 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 21.30 These figures compare favourably with those for the 23rd week of 1924, when the mortality was 605 and death-rate 25.37 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 722 and death-rate 32.27.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of Respiratory System 190 as against 1 and 235 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 116 were among infants under one year of age; 8 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week, Small-pox caused 12 attacks and 10 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 325 as against 389 for the 23rd week of 1924 and 345 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

SANITARY INSPECTORS' EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination, this year subject to approval by the Royal Sanitary Institute, London:—

N B Guttikar, G A Deshpande, Mohanlal Chattarlal, Ganga Pershad, H J Carrol, R A M C., Daehyalal Varjiwandas Shah, Ragh Singh, V D Nagoorkar, Laxuman Krishnaji Gote, Bir Singh, Keshav Narayan Shrouty, Surendra Chandra Datta, D V Krishnamurty, Sant Ram Jospal, Mahomedbhai Issabhai, M M Athlay, S Ramamurthy, U P Adavatkar, G S Kotasthane, Ratilal Maneklal Bhogi, Pandharinath Balkrishna Heridas, S B Kanjalgikar, G G Varier M S Narsingrao, Hemrajsingh Thakur, Chellaram Shewram Dewnani, K G Mundagmur, K B Deshpande, A S Rajopadhey, G R Shajapurkar, R A Saldanha, B Venkata Ramaniah, G G Maharan, S Nawab Husain Usmani, A R Khan, Govind D Aredve, G R Shinde, G D Kumthekar, Dr G R Talpade, Dr M C Langrana, Dr P S Pascal, N S Barwey, Dr B D Kothawalla, Dr R V Gokhale, G N Chawan, A K Balwalli, S B Wadekar, Nazir Ahmed, A D Dalvi, M Isidore, D S Rane, E J Simpson, P N Somaya, A Alagar, and Rahimalli Hussein.

PLEA FOR ABOLISHING COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

TELEGRAM TO FINANCE MEMBER.

The following telegram was despatched yesterday by Mr. Ardesher R. Subedar to Finance Member, Government of India, Simla:—

Taxation Committee examined me Monday. Substantiated my proposal extra revenue about 8 crores by "Futures." Pray abolish Cotton Excise duty immediately and avert unemployment crisis Bombay Mills. Evidence follows.

Telegram "BAPASOLA"
Telephone No. 20883.

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.

COTTON AND SWARAJ.

We strongly deprecate the cheap talk of those who not only object to the spinning franchise, which may be a matter of opinion, but whose obstinate opposition extends to the adoption of the charkha and home-spinning as a means of ameliorating the economic condition of the people. It is very much to be regretted that useful suggestions of this kind should, in blind imitation of the enemies of this country's freedom and prosperity, be made the subject-matter for petty controversy betraying little knowledge and less wisdom. We propose to demonstrate how by a combined effort of the mill industry and of hand-spinning and hand-weaving, not only can crores of rupees, which are at present going abroad, be saved in the country but a large amount of human labour at present running to waste can also be directed into productive channels. The lives of millions of men can be made more self-respecting and an enormous increase can be registered in the bargaining power of India with Britain in settling outstanding issues. The Government of India claim some reliance for their cotton statistics, and the two tables, which we give below, will, therefore, be very instructive to those who have hitherto indulged in loose generalisations about India's capacity to clothe herself:

TABLE NO. 1.

Average consumption of cotton cloth per head of population:—

Year.	Estimated population (million.)	Consumption (net imports and net mill production) (million yds.)
1911-12 to 1913-14	316	3,670.7
1914-15 to 1918-19	318	3,064.9
1919-20 to 1922-23	319	2,748.1
1923-24	320	2,940.8
1924	320	3,299.9

The average consumption per head thus amounts to 11.6, 9.6, 8.6, 9.2, and 10.3 yards for the respective periods.

TABLE NO. 2.

Consumption in Intdia per head of cloth produced in Indian mills.

Year.	Yards.
1913-14	3.4
1923-24	4.8
1924-25	5.2

This will show that from meeting rather less than one-third of her requirements with her own mills, India now meets more than half. The consumption per head of hand-loom production has been put down by the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" as follows:—

Year.	Yards.
1913-14	3.5
1921-22	3.8
1922-23	4.3
1923-24	3.2

Out of the 12.4, which was the per head consumption in India in 1923-24 nearly 8 yards per head were thus supplied by the country itself. It is possible that some doubt may be thrown on the value of those figures, which have been derived from authoritative sources, particularly with reference to the hand-loom production. The estimate of opening and the closing stocks in hand of the dealers, wholesale and retail, may also need correction, and the consumption of foreign yarn both in the hand-loom and in the mill production may have to be taken into account. Even, with all these corrections, the fact, which stands out, is that India is already providing clothing requirements for her population from the efforts of her own children to a very large extent, and it will be safe to put down this to about two-thirds of the total requirements. Is it possible to produce the remaining one-third or an amount near it? This question we propose to answer on another occasion. In the meanwhile even if it is possible approximately to increase the output of Indian textiles, both in the factory and by hand, by 10 per cent. more than at present, it will mean a saving of six crores of rupees a year to the resources of the country. It will also mean that Lancashire, which has attempted to keep India politically subordinate and economically subservient and which has often opened out her markets to foreign subsidised competition without raising its little finger, will find out that it is better to make peace with her and satisfy her people politically than to exasperate their self-respect, to exhaust their patience and drive them into a political boycott assisted by a gigantic effort to increase cloth production and a national resolve to reduce waste in the consumption of cloth.

Considering, in the first instance, the possibility of increased production of cloth from mills, the factor, which is noteworthy, is that on an average India has increased her spindles at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum since 1908, which by the way includes two periods of boom and only one of depression. That progress at this rate may not be maintained on account of the wholesale destruction of capital and of values during the present depression seems to be certain until the now well-recognised causes leading to such a disastrous result, particularly in the matter of exchange, have been removed, or, failing this, a tariff protection is granted equivalent to the disadvantage of the exchange. As against this figure the measure of progress in Japan is an annual increase of 9 per cent. Japan has been a debtor country borrowing abroad for its needs and as such has shown the wisdom of utilising to its utmost capacity the savings of its people and getting the best value out of imported machines. The mills in Japan are working by two shifts, which, apart from reducing the overhead costs very considerably and bringing down the average cost both of purchase and of marketing, and of increasing employment for the sons of the soil, reduces the incidence of capital interest and depreciation on the total production. In India financial strangulation and the want of long-term loans at cheap rates, have prevented night-work, against which the authorities are throwing in their whole weight on the ground of overcrowding and insanitation. The poorer condition of the Indian mill worker is very largely due to the fact that out of the total production of the mill, depreciation on machinery, replacement, repairs and capital interest absorb an undue share. The only method of reducing this share is to increase the total production with the same equipment. This can be done by two shifts arranged with due regard for the interests of the workers as regards hours and condition of work. Further, even if the production of the mills were increased, in order to see that it is absorbed by the people a great movement has to be set on foot to dissuade the people from using finer quality of finely coloured, bleached and printed cloth at present imported and to render coarser cloth made in the country not only acceptable on all occasions but popular. Several attempts have been made in the past to bring about the use of Swadeshi cloth as a means of political boycott, but it requires a general and complete understanding of the problem and considerable propaganda in provinces outside Bombay to bring the public to realise that very much larger issues are involved. The very substitution of heavier sorts for finer ones will double, and in some cases treble, the production of the looms. The use of coarser counts will increase the production on the spinning side and may necessitate in some cases slight re-arrangements of the blow-room. It is possible by a concerted effort, in which the business community join hands with those who have influence over the masses and who alone can arouse the patriotic fervour, in which the final and proper solution of all business difficulties is to be found, to increase the production of the cotton mills alone to double of their present output if two shifts are adopted and by 25 per cent. even if the present arrangements are continued. 25 per cent. of the present capacity of cotton mills in India will amount to 10 per cent of the total Indian consumption and 27 per cent. of the imported cloth both from Japan and Lancashire, that is, about 15 crores of rupees.

The scheme outlined above is not one which can be carried out by an individual. It is not one whose execution can be stimulated except by the conviction and fullest co-operation of industrialists and public men, born of a consciousness that they are doing a national duty, conserving the resources of their poor land and increasing employment and at the same time straightening things which have at present got into a mess. We cannot, like a morning contemporary, ask those who are running the mills to live in a fool's paradise that better times are coming, have come, will come. It is a programme that suggests self-help to a harassed community and an industry, to whom protection by the State even against legitimate attack and against fortuitous circumstances arising from exchange is denied. It may take some time to organise, but even if the conditions improve the effects of such programme accompanied by a political boycott are sure to be beneficial. It is based on the fundamental principle that on the purchasing power in any country the first claim is that of the industry of the country. It does not involve, as detractors of this programme are bound to say, larger price to the consumer, because the larger production will be brought about at a smaller overhead cost. In making this suggestion we are doing a public duty, and if those who are concerned do not think it necesary to take it up, in the eyes of the country their reputation as businessmen able to take care of their own interests and as patriotic men, willing to shoulder the burden of the country's fight against unfair economic and political conditions, will suffer considerably.

SWARAJIST-BAITING

Since the accession of the Swarajists, the Calcutta Corporation has been the target of joint attack by Government and loyalists. The hostility displayed is in keeping with Bengal's experiences in the past. When the Calcutta University was partially released from official shackles, Sir Asutosh Mukherjea was harassed both by local officers and Simla experts. They felt that an important institution had fallen into capable and independent hands, and they could not reconcile themselves to the domination of an Indian who had more brains in his toes than his puny persecutors had in their heads. The fight was long and fatiguing. The Government held back the grant due to the University, but the professors sacrificed part of their salaries rather than betray the honour of their institution. Sir Asutosh Mukherjea was an intellectual giant and regardless of official missiles, he resisted all the moves of encroachment. The Calcutta Corporation is in a similar position, but as it is a quasi political body the attacks directed against it are peculiarly envenomed. Sir Surendranath Banerjea has sacrificed the repose of old age to vilify the work of his juniors in the Calcutta Corporation and incidently to wreak his vengeance against the Swarajists who, as the enemies of their country, had not the decency to permit his election to the Council. His strictures require separate treatment because they rest upon certain hallucinations, forgiveable in his condition, about the enormity of a popular party protecting the interests of ratepayers through agents whom they can trust. For the present we would confine ourselves to the attitude of Government which is inexplicable if it is dissociated from pique and distrust

Speaking at a recent London dinner, Sir William Vincent remarked that among the ominous developments in India was the capture of local bodies by the Swarajists. He did not like their success and apparently the Bengal Government share the prejudice. The Corporation requires a strong loan programme to finance its water-works and city improvement schemes. Recently it proposed a loan of Rs. 84.7 lakhs, but the Government vetoed it since according to them the finances of the Corporation did not permit the venture. There is conclusive evidence that the opinion of the Government is in the nature of an adverse afterthought. Before the Swarajists were returned to the Corporation, the grave and reverend seigneurs of that body had on 20th March, 1924, decided to borrow Rs. 147 lakhs for capital works. The Corporation then consisted of solid men, loyal, solvent and acceptable to the Government. The new Corporation reduced the sum to Rs. 125 lakhs as a matter of caution and economy. Of this amount Rs. 40 lakhs was borrowed in spite of the lukewarm attitude of the foreign banks whose sympathy for Municipal loans is throughout India in inverse proportion to the power acquired by popular representatives. The forty lakhs was raised in December last. The balance has been vetoed by the Government. The Swarajists are probably being driven to increase the rates and incur the odium of the public. If, on the pretext of solvent finance, the Corporation were compelled to levy an extra half per cent or one per cent. of taxation, the rate-payers could be easily convinced that the Swarajists were an awful scourge and that the Surendranath Tories would be the best stewards of public welfare. When indications are so patent, it is difficult to observe the rule of avoiding motives. According to the present law, the Corporation is entitled to borrow to its limit when the loan-charges amount to 10 per cent. of the annual rateable value of the city. As the annual rateable valuation stands at Rs. 716 lakhs the Corporation can spend Rs. 71.6 lakhs on loan-charges. On this basis, the Corporation can bear the interest and sinking fund charges of a further loan of Rs. 340 lakhs. Interest is calculated at 6½ per cent. and sinking fund at 2 per cent. With such a wide margin, the loan of Rs. 84.7 lakhs for the purpose of public works cannot be regarded as a disastrous burden.

The objection raised by the Government is ostensibly based on the classification of certain items of revenue-receipts and expenditure as normal recurring revenue and as recurring expenditure, and the extent to which these should be regarded as recurring. The objection raised by the Government have been met by the Corporation in the course of a convincing memorandum on municipal finances. According to the budget-estimates of 1925-26, the Corporation has a normal recurring revenue of Rs. 215 lakhs and a normal recurring expenditure of Rs. 205 lakhs. Even if the items assailed by the Government are given up, there is a surplus left justifying the issue of the loan. No amount of captious criticism will enable the Government to establish a real deficit and place the "Swarajist Councillors" on the horns of a dilemma. Further, the finances of the Corporation are now being investigated by an expert for the purpose of retrenchment, and it is not unsafe to postulate a reduction of 3 to 5 per cent. on the expenditure-side. The present budget position is safe and solvent; retrenchment must extend the margin of recurring surplus; and the grand total of debenture-loans charged to the Corporation is only Rs. 641 lakhs. Viewing the problem of a further loan in all the three phases, the resistance of the Government becomes untenable. We think it was Sir Campbell Rhodes who offered the comfortable prophecy that within three years the Corporation would come to financial grief through the mere presence of hated Swarajists. It reflects the animosity of vested interests. Institutions captured by popular representatives must expect no sympathy from vested interests, but surely it is not sporting on the part of Government to magnify obstacles when the inherent power of an institution justifies the mobilisation of its credit. As bills are falling due, the Corporation has asked for sanction to provisional loan of Rs. 25 lakhs at 6½ per cent. with a thirty years' currency. We wonder if there will be a respite from the pastime of Swarajist-baiting and a return to fairplay. If antagonism continues, there will be a demand for the spirit of courage and self-reliance which Sir Asutosh Mukherjea displayed with magnificent devotion against starving tactics.

Notes of the Day

Marriage or Barter?

We wrote yesterday of the infamous practice of monetary bargain in the settlement of aboriginal matrimony, but is the principle so unknown in civilised conditions? Under elaborate conditions, girls in the West have been known to be disposed of on the credit of wealth. Marriages of convenience are frequent in aristocratic society and they are no better than the treatment of human beings as chattel. A remarkable case has been reported from Wadhwan, by the Associated Press:—

WADHWAN, June 7.

A girl widow belonging to the Audichya Brahmin community of Wadhwan, has burnt herself to death by soaking her clothes in kerosine oil and then applying a lighted match to them. She was married at the age of thirteen to a man aged forty, who was suffering from tuberculosis, her mother having accepted a large sum of money from the bridegroom. Only a month after the marriage, the unfortunate girl lost her husband and her mother contemplated another profitable bargain by giving her in marriage to a widower some forty-five years old. When the young widow came to know of her mother's intention she indignantly protested against re-marrying against her will and, when her mother refused to listen to her remonstrances, the girl put herself to death.

This type of outrageous imposition is occasionally known in all countries, but is it not time we made an effort to end the scandal?

Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital.

In laying the foundation-stone of the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital, Sir Leslie Wilson confessed that he was most pleasantly surprised when Mr. N. N. Wadia approached him with his offer in connection with the Hospital. It is a relieving feature of the commercial and industrial life of Bombay that, with all its drawbacks including a callous disregard of the human needs of the workers, the call for charity for the relief of suffering never fails to evoke a generous response. There are few good purposes to which the wealth of the rich can be directed than that of providing maternity hospitals for the thousands of Bombay's poor women. The incidence of infant mortality in Bombay is still alarmingly high. The causes of this are many, most of which are traceable to poverty and ignorance. Provision of well-equipped maternity hospitals will give to some at least of the children born in the city and their mothers the chance of a longer and healthier life. The maternity hospital, which the generosity of the Wadia family will bring into existence, will not solve the problem of saving infant life. But its establishment is an important step towards its solution.

Architecture in India.

Prof. Batley's address at the opening sessions of the Bombay Architectural Association was an honest, straightforward assertion of the legitimate but overdue claims of architecture The architects must be, he rightly insisted, guaranteed a recognised place. His speech contained, moreover, practical suggestions for the improvement of the conditions which at present conspire to strangle the emergence and growth of architecture inspired by the distinctive artistic spirit embodied in the architectural fragments that have survived the past. His comments on past practices sanctioned by authorities almost entirely oblivious of all architectural values are absolutely justified. The dreary monotony, for instance, of the buildings on the Bollard Estate is an indisputable legacy of the traditions of "type-design" beloved of the P.W.D. and the military authorities. Prof. Batley would like to "convince the public (surely with the present dak bunglows, barracks and recent chawls before them, it should be easy) that type-plans are not only without either suitability or soul, but are not even economical, except that they relieve the man on the spot of all the trouble and of all the joy of creating." Is Prof. Batley's optimism due to his unfamiliarity with the methods of the authorities or to his ignorance of the sanctity claimed by the authorities? The stupid type-designs, plans and elevations, the hideous Mangalore type of tiles, the stop chamfered square post, the glazed windows, "khandkee facing" and "polygonal rubble" are all the outcome of the routinised intellect that has for years appropriated the power to dictate "improvements" in our towns and cities.

Obstinate Fanaticism.

The charm, distinction and character inherent in the site, purpose and locality of buildings have been ruthlessly sacrificed to the obstinate fanaticism of those whose irresponsible position and grandiose ideas of improvement on "modern lines" allowed them to evade the essential requirements. The man on the spot, or rather in office, was, as Prof. Batley says, "relieved of all the trouble." He had no inclination, whatever, to worry about the development of the "beautiful texture" of the Indian country tiles. He could not understand the artistic significance of the old Indian circular wooden column, or of the *jali* work, or of the "colour interest" of rubble masonry, or of "real squared ashlar" work. It would appear that Prof. Batley has not sufficiently realised that the atrocities he has enumerated and those that he has omitted to enumerate have been perpetrated in the name, sacred to interested builders, of "progress, economy and modern conditions." It would have been, therefore, helpful if he had defined more clearly the "march forward" of the architects and the guidance he desires to obtain from the past. It is good that he recognises that the affiliation with the R.I.B.A. is only a means. But he ought to have emphasised the evolution of architecture distinctive of the nation as the only rational aim of architects here. He has spoken about the necessity of defining the functions of the architect as distinct from those of the engineer. He should have made a more explicit beginning in that direction. He speaks of obsolete building rules and regulations. He should have mentioned at least some of the crippling regulations. We suggest this as a necessary corollary to the desire he has courageously expressed, for improvement in the present building practices. His suggestions for open competitions for public buildings, for a list of competent craftsmen, and for regulated commissions are welcome and opportune. Prof. Batley, as Vice-President of the Bombay Architectural Association, will not, let us hope, allow his practical suggestions for improvement to remain as merely a polite expression of opinion. He is, as one in a responsible position, expected to vindicate the value of his opinion by the necessary action.

SHIPPING BROKERS.

ABOLITION DEMANDED.

(BY ARCHIBALD POCOCK.)

There is some good in all institutions until they wear out or abuse their usefulness, or a better is found. Then there is no need for the former. This is the case for the Indian Seamen's Union as against the much older institution of Shipping Brokers. The latter dates back to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act of 1859. In those days it was difficult to get men for ships and there was a live necessity for some responsible person or body to supply and to guarantee to continue to supply men of all grades to the various Shipping Companies. There was a further need that practically all classes of seamen required the advance of a month's pay on joining a ship and someone had to be present to supply such advance. The Shipping Companies seemed to be unable or unwilling to do this directly. The Union is prepared to do it without charge. From these sources sprang into existence in Bombay the Shipping Broker and in Calcutta a number of people called *Ghat-serangs*. Labour was supplied, advances were made and eventually paid back by the Company concerned with a commission in the case of the Shipping Broker of 7 per cent. This was the expense to the Company. We shall see presently what was the expense to the men. We propose against that to advocate a system which involves no expense to either. We first want to trace a little further the Shipping Broker. It will be seen that the above system put into a few hands (actually one firm only in Bombay) what grew to be a gigantic and doubtless lucrative monopoly of the supply of labour. The system described continued to work for years for want of better.

"Crimping."

Gradually, however, it was found in both shipping centres that the whole system, whichever way worked, was utterly unsatis-

(Continued on page 9).

SHARE MARKET TANGLE

SETTLEMENT NOT AN EASY AFFAIR

BULL OPERATOR AGREES TO PAY RS. 750,000.

The conditions in the Share Bazar are as disquieting as ever and no solution has as yet been found satisfactory to both the parties, which will enable the brokers to tide over their temporary difficulties and come out of the chaos with whole skin. The reason for this state of things is obvious. The bulls have disappeared as it were, and the bears are in full vigour and they are so blinded by passion and short-sightedness that they are not able to shape their future course in consonance with wisdom and fairness to all concerned. In the meantime the public suffers, and the Stock Exchange remains closed for business. The Directors and the many committees which have been created have considered and are considering without being able to find a way out of the *impasse* now created. It is understood the principal Bull operator Mr. Manilal Juguldas has agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 7,50,000 as loss for his transactions of Dyeing and Century Mills shares. The Brokers have accepted his offer. Four or five persons, or at the most about six, will be involved in this tangle of Dyeings and Centuries, and they will have to render a heavy account. Will they be able to pay up, or will they go to the wall? These are the questions that have been agitating the minds of the various Committees in the Share Bazar.

MADHOWJI SHARES.

A new situation, however, is also created to make confusion worse confounded in the shape of Madhowji shares. At the time the Directors fixed the prices of these shares for *badla* purposes, it was rather difficult to find out the actual commitments of the principal brokers, but it is now stated that they are committed to the extent of some thirteen thousand shares of the Madhowji Mill. If they could have financed their purchases, the bears would have been no where and would have been simply crushed out of existence. But as things stand these brokers are unable to meet their liabilities. They have purchased about 9,000 shares which do not exist, and in the ordinary circumstances they should have been able to squeeze the bears out of the market. But the market is in favour of bears, and the bulls are unable to find money and the latter are, therefore ignominously defeated. It is a life and death struggle and the weakest goes under. The difficulties of the bulls are a God-send to bears, for such a crisis in June and July is unprecedented. It is these months that see the prices soaring in the skies and any talk of a bear raid is scouted with ridicule.

It is now stated that the principal broker involved in Madhowji shares will be able to pay only about four lakhs, and that he will default for about eight or nine lakhs. Whether the other brokers concerned in the remaining two scrips will do the same thing remains to be seen

WANTED GENIUS AND FINANCE.

It is confidently stated that a sum of about fifty to sixty lakhs will be able to save the situation and hearten up the real investors, who are now fighting shy of the market and thus indirectly helping the bears. The shares have gone down sufficiently enough for any bold investor to come forward and buy his favourite scrip, but the uncertainty of the market looms in the near future and his nervousness must be taken into consideration. The main question now is whether there will be a settlement at all, and if not, how many brokers will fail? How far will this affect the market, then? All these are difficult questions to answer, and seem to be incapable of a solution. The general body of brokers and outsiders who have anything to do with the Share Market are in a nervous condition owing to the uncertainty of the turn the market will take. On Tuesday there was a general meeting of share brokers which lasted almost throughout the day. On Wednesday again there was a meeting of the Directors, and whether they will be able to arrive at a solution acceptable to all parties remains to be seen.

At such a juncture outside authority is needed to bring the contending parties to the reality of the situation and to drive home the lesson that it is not the brokers alone who are concerned, and that there is a wider public who are vitally interested in the antics of the Share Bazar.

To-day is the *vatan* (settlement) day fixed by the Board, but it will be difficult to know the final result for some time. Settlement is never an easy affair, but in normal times no one pays much attention to it. These are difficult times. To cope with such a situation requires extraordinary genius, and large finance. Both are wanting now in the Share Bazar and hence the chaotic condition ruling.

GREAT RLY. STRIKE.

ALLEGED POLICE INTIMIDATION.

ENGINES' FAILURE AND DERAILMENTS ALL OVER LINE!

The N.-W. Railway Union has issued the following Communique No. 31 dated 7th June, 1925:—

"The situation is firm all over. Peaceful picketting inspite of police provocation continues. Police is intimidating the strikers at Sukkur and more than fifty arrests have been made for no offence.

Zaman, shunting porter, who was newly put to this job and was quite an inexperienced hand was cut down at Kundian while joining hooks of the carriages at the time of shunting.

Reports of engine failures and derailments all over the line are numerous and the trains are running exceedingly late."

AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

LAHORE, June 9.

The following communique is issued by the Agent, N. W. Rly:—

For over two months the employees of the North Western Railway have been exposed to constant attempts to entice or force them away from duty with the object of paralysing the rail communication in northern India in the hope that from the consequent inconvenience and loss to the public from the interruption of this essential public utility services, advantages might be reaped by those who aspire to be accepted as Labour leaders. The response to the declaration by those persons of a general strike on the North Western Railway from 10th April affords ample proof to explode their claims to hold the confidence of the staff on the railway. Such following as they have been able to obtain has been the result of incessant persuasion and pressure, and has mainly been from the workshops which lend themselves most readily to the application of these methods. The main workshops of the system are at Lahore, Sukkur, Karachi and Rawalpindi, and have so far given employment to over 7,000 (?) men. At Lahore vacancies now remain for about 4,500 men, at Sukkur for 1,200 men, at Karachi for 800 men, while at Rawalpindi where the trouble originated the shops are again working at full strength. The door is still open to men who wish to take up employment with the railway again, though all cannot be taken back owing to the number of vacancies already filled by recruitment. The Administration has hitherto refrained from proceeding with recruitment to the fullest extent. This gesture cannot be prolonged indefinitely. There has been no spread of unrest during the past ten days. All the train services have been fully maintained and there has been no restriction of booking attributable to the unrest. During the past week mail and passenger trains in Lahore-Karachi section suffered some loss of time. The causes have been localised, and counter-measures have been taken. The export traffic to Karachi has been on the increase and has reached 10,000 tons per day. The daily average for the week ending 30th May was 7110 tons.—A. P

KHAMBALIA-DWARKA RLY. SERVICE.

DAYLIGHT RUNNING ONLY.

JAMNAGAR, June 10.

With effect from to-morrow 11th, through running of trains between Khambhalia and Dwarka will be restored but with a restriction of speed and modified time table to allow of day light running only.

The present train leaving Jamnagar for Dwarka at 13/50 is cancelled, but a train will leave at 10/30 reaching Dwarka at 19/30. Similarly, a train from Dwarka will leave at 8/0, arriving Jamnagar 17/0 instead of 14/37.

Also extra trains will run between Jamnagar and Rajkot in connection therewith to the following timings:—

Jamnagar 18/40. arrival Rajkot 22/45. Departure Rajkot 6/10. Arrival Jamnagar 10/00.—A. P.

DUTY ON TEA.

LABOUR AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, June 9.

The House of Commons at Committee stage of the Finance bill rejected by 274 to 149 votes a Labour amendment to reduce the duty on tea to a penny. Mr. Churchill pointed out that 393 million pounds of tea was consumed by the United Kingdom last year compared with 381 million during the previous year while the 1925/26 budget estimated the consumption at 395 million pounds.

The clause in the Budget embodying a duty on tea was adopted by 277 votes to 140.—Reuter.

DUTY ON LACE.

LONDON, June 9.

In the Commons, Mr. Baldwin announced that Government had decided to adopt the recommendation of the Committee to impose 33 and one-third per cent *ad valorem* duty on imports of lace and embroidery of all kinds.—Reuter.

COMMONS ADOPTS McKENNA DUTIES.

LONDON, June 9.

After rejection of a series of Labour and Liberal amendments in the course of an all-night debate which followed the time-worn fiscal controversial lines, the House of Commons adopted the McKenna duties by 183 votes to 67.—Reuter.

"SAVE BRITISH HONOUR."

"ARRANGE FOR SAFE DISEMBARKATION."

INDIAN MUSLIMS' WARNING TO GOVT.

"AKBAR" LEAVES KARACHI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes under date June 10:—

The "Akber" sailed from Karachi to-day. Bombay Government has arranged dropping Kamaran Quarantine. Turner Morrison promises "Akber" reaching by 22nd latest. God willing all pilgrims reach Holy Kaba well before the Haj. Following cable was sent yesterday to Amirali:—

"Amirali Jeddah. Peaceful Ehram wearing Pilgrims detention shocked India pray permit landing unmolested. Haj stoppage entail Muslim world opprobrium."

Hoping he will desist from impious un-Islamic actions. Hajis are the guests of Allah and no true Muslim will molest them or hamper sacred performance of Haj. If Amir Ali does so he will blacken his face before God and man. There can be no British or non-Muslim interest in Hedjaz. It belongs to the whole Muslim world. On behalf of the Khilafat Committee and all Muslims I beg to declare our undying determination that we will tolerate no European intrigue in Holy Hedjaz. We give fair warning to all "Hands off Arabia"!

MUST LAND AT RABIGH.

PILGRIMS' DEMAND.

KARACHI, June 9.

Pilgrims detained at Karachi assembled at a meeting yesterday under the presidentship of Maulana Mahomed Shafi M. L. A. and passed a resolution and communicated it to the Viceroy. The resolution solicited the British Government to insist on landing at Rabigh and submitted that immediate action was necessary to enable the "Akbar" to reach in time.—A.P.

"SAVE BRITISH HONOUR."

M. L. A'S. WIRE TO GOVT.

KARACHI, June 10.

Having received no reply to his previous telegrams, Maulana Muhamad Shafee today sent a fourth telegram to the Viceroy as follows:—

"Exceedingly anxious to-day last day sailing to reach Mecca in time. Why detain us here instead some nearer port where landing possible within time if Government insisted our landing Rabigh which only saves British honour. Kindly wire Karachi Collector to sail "Akbar" immediately."—A. P.

"AKBAR" ALLOWED TO PROCEED FROM KARACHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 10.

After prolonged anxiety it has been announced just now by the Agents of Turner Morrison and Company, Karachi that S. S. "Akbar" with four hundred pilgrims will sail to-night from Karachi. The pilgrims will reach Mecca quite in time if Kamaran quarantine is dispensed with.

BRITAIN'S CLEAR DUTY.

ARRANGE FOR SAFE DISEMBARKATION.

DELHI, June 10.

At a well-attended public meeting of the Mussalmans in the Juma Musjid, Delhi, Moulana Muhammad Ali presiding, a resolution was passed expressing that Mussalmans were greatly agitated and there was great unrest among them on learning that the pilgrim ship "Jehangir" had cast anchor at Port Sudan and was not allowed to proceed on the allegation that King Emir Ali was bombarding and blockading Rabigh. The Mussalmans of Delhi expressed their utter detestation and abhorrence of this actiotn of Ali and declared it to be the duty of Britain to warn Ali and to arrange for the safe disembarkation of the pilgrims. The resolution also declared that if Britain failed in this the meeting apprehended that Britain would be involved in the same sentiments of detestation and abhorrence that had been roused among Mussalmans by Ali's iniquity and the inaction of Government would turn the diverse suspicions that have been created at present into certainty.

M. MAHOMED ALI'S SPEECH.

Addressing the meeting Moulana Mahamed Ali said that so far as the world was aware no military operations were taking place at or near Rabigh before the Indian pilgrim ship approached this port which was declared by all authorities as suitable for navigation. It was true that the British Consul at Jeddah had declared that Rabigh was within the area of hostilities and war risks were involved but this appeared tot the Moulana as if the Consul wanted Rabigh to be attacked. Now, if Ali did not desist from preventing the safe landing of the pilgrims Indian Mussalmans would know fully well who was at the back of Emir Ali. Government had done their best to prevent the pilgrims from proceeding to Hedjas and when the persistence of the Khilafat workers had compelled them to issue permits to pilgrim ships they continue to confuse and frighten the intending pilgrims. This reduced the number of pilgrims from a score of thousand to about three thousand. But even this number was a triumph for those who would not allow a most important duty to be left unperformed at the bidding otf the enemies of Islam. —A. P.

WILL PILGRIM TRAFFIC BE DISCONTINUED?

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McNeill stated that the general situation in the Hedjaz was unchanged. An armed Hedjaz Government steamer bombarded the coast near Rabagh on 31st May. A number of Indian pilgrims intended to travel to Mecca via Rabigh and some were already *en route*. The bombardment had raised the problem of the desirability of recommending the discontinuance of pilgrim traffic and this problem was at present receiving the attention of the Government. Mr. McNeill pointed out that pilgrims left India despite the Government of India's warning of dangers. The British Government adhered to its traditional policy of non-interference in religious matters and it was resolved to avoid intervention in any struggle for the possession of the Holy Places of Islam, except in so far as might be necessary to protect British interests.—Reuter.

THE HAJ QUESTION.

(By Agha Mahomed Safdar, Secretary Central Khilafat.)

The Haj question has gained on extraordinary prominence this year and has been fortunate enough to receive the best attentions of the Government as well as the Anglo-Indian Press and many a Musalman who have been so solicitous for the welfare and the safety of the intending pilgrims as to advise them not to risk their lives for the hazardous Haj to Hedaz. But in spite of the warnings of the scorching simoon of the desert, grave apprehensions of epidemics breaking out and the depredations of the lawless Bedouins —as if all this valuable information was a recent research—no less than 2500 pilgrims have already sailed from Bombay and risked their all for the performance of a religious obligation which is to them sacred. The Government persistent in their refusal once, at last announced their satisfaction as to the comforts of the pilgrims as the "Jehangir" was reported to have taken a considerable cargo of provisions and warned the belligerent Arab chiefs against any molestation of the pilgrims. But all of a sudden a cablegram was received from Port Soudan to the effect that *Ashram*-wearing pilgrims were detained there as Amir Ali was blockading the port of Rabigh. The shipping companies had assured us that the pilgrims would be safely landed on the shores of Hedjaz and that the responsibility for any inconvenience or mishaps on the land of Hedjaz would ot rest with them. Maulana Shaukat Ali accepted the assurance on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee.

SHIPPING COMPANY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Now when "Jehangir" is lying at anchor about a hundred miles distant from Rabigh on the other end of the Red Sea the question arises as to the responsibility of the Shipping Company for a safe landing at Rabigh. The Shipping Company may say that so long as the British Flag hoists on their ship, she is safe on the high waters and nobody would even molest their landing pilgrims at Rabigh but the moment the pilgrims leave the gangway of the ship Amir Ali was at liberty to commence bombardment and so to avoid a massacre of innocent pilgrims they acted in a wiser and more humane manner to be at anchor at Port Soudan and not to expose them to Amir Ali's shell fire. But the other people may as well say, what the safe landing means, whether it has only a technical significance of putting a man from the ship deck on the shore or it means the enjoyment of perfect safety on the landing place and a peaceful departure without the least possible delay. Nobody can deny the fact that the British Government exercise considerable influence over Alir Ali and if they so desire, Amir Ali dare not raise his little finger against the peaceful pilgrims who are neither combatants nor anyway helpful to any of the warring parties. The provisions the pilgrims take along with them are meant for their own use and will under no circumstances go to replenish the military stores of Sultan Ibn-Saud, who has already got enough. As circumstanced we can not urge upon Amir Ali the injunction laid down by the Holy Koran to cease all hostilities during the pilgrimage months and to let the people perform the Haj ceremony unmolested. All, that we can do is to ask the Government whether it was fair to see 2500 men women and children uselessly, wasting time in suspense while it was their duty to afford them immediate relief.

WHAT GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO.

Nobody would hold Amir Ali alone responsible for the hardship caused nor would anybody ask Maulana Shaukat Ali to press Ibn-i-Saud to make good the promises held out by him so long as the pilgrims were not safely landed on the shores of Hedjaz. The responsibility lies entirely with Government. The Government, I hope, will not be blind to the consequences which an abortive voyage to Hedjaz due to their indifference is bound to entail. It will cause deep resentment amongst the Musalmans of India and a fresh cause of grievance will be added to the already overflowing list. Whether it is a manouver to bring infantry upon the name of the Khilafat Committee or these are hidden reasons which are known only to the British diplomats, one thing is clear that the British Government cannot plead helplessness against the naval forces of Amir Ali whose protection by the British is no longer a secret to the world at large and they can under no circumstances whatsoever avoid their responsibility for a safe voyage on sea. Would not the Musalman correspondents whose solicitations for the welfare of the pilgrims were so great now come forward to their resque and urge upon the Government whose benevolent intentions they are never tired of parading in season or out of season not to stand in the way of the poor pilgrims and let them perform a religious duty sanctioned even by their own law? The so-called, religious controversy, Ibn-i-Saud versus Amir Ali, has lost all its charm to the Indian Musalman. No sane person would bring in minor details of one's religious belief in a political struggle of such paramount importance as is going on in the land of Hejaz. The Government should know that the public opinion of not only Indian but Turkey, Yemen, Egypt and North Africa is all combined in favour of Ibn-i-Saud in his struggle for the emancipation of Arabia. Amir Ali's is a lost game and now when the horse they backed up has not trotted why should they dig pits for others?

TROUBLE AT DERA.

INCENDIARIES REPORTED.

HINDUS OPEN SHOPS AFTER OBSERVING HARTAL.

LAHORE, June 9.

News received from unofficial sources from Dera Ismail Khan shows that several incendiaries have been at work during the last few days and a number of Hindu houses have been set on fire since the beginning of this month. Hindus of Dera Ismail Khan regard this as the work of the mischievous persons who posted inflammatory leaflets in the city two weeks ago. It is stated that some arrests have been made, and Col. Bruce, the Dy. Commissioner, is taking vigorous measures to maintain peace and order. Hindus who had declared hartal have now opened their shops on the assurance of the Dy. Commissioner that nothing untoward would be allowed to occur.—A. P.

CAMBRIDGE DOCTORATE ON LORD READING.

LONDON, June 9.

Cambridge University has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor on ten distinguished persons including Lords Reading, Cave and Mr. Whitly.—Reuter.

FRANCS RALLY SMARTLY.

LONDON, June 8.

Following M. Caillaux's warning to speculators, French francs, rallied smartly and closed at 98.20.—Reuter.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S DISCLAIMER

LONDON, June 9.

Sir Basil Blackett denies the report that he is going to be the Governor of the Imperial Bank of India. Sir B. Blackett starts for India on 12th June.—Reuter.

ARRESTS IN DOHAD.

MR. SUKHDEO RELEASED ON BAIL.

SURAT, June 10.

Mr. Sukhdeo Vishwanath, the co-worker of Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society in the Bhil Seva Mandal Dohad, who was arrested on the 2nd instant by the sub-inspector of police of Garbada, was released on bail of Rs 250/- by the sessions judge of Broach on 7th instant.—A. P.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS

FORMATION OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENTSHIPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

A meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee was held on the 7th June in the Provincial Committee's office. Dr. Murarilal presided. Among other things the question of forming a regular reception committee of the Congress to be held at Cawnpore was discussed and it was unanimously resolved that the provisional sub-committee to organize the Reception Committee be dissolved and members enlisted upto date be declared to form the Reception Committee of the Congress. Four deputations have been organised to tour in the province to enlist members for the Reception Committee.

Pandit Gaurishankar Misra then placed the question of capturing Municipal and District Boards by the Congress and the Swaraj Party before the Committee. Babu Shittasahaya protested against any such resolution. Mir Sahaza further stated that it was enough that no-changers would not oppose the Swarajists in the Boards' elections but it was absurd that the running of the elections should be on behalf of the Congress. After heated discussions, the following resolution was almost unanimously passed:—

"This Committee while not opposed to capturing municipal and district boards in the province leaves this work in the hands of the Provincial Swaraj Party and hopes that it will take all necessary steps to run the above elections in consultation with the town and District Congress Committees of the provinces."

Pandit Gaurishanker, the General Secretary, then read out a report about the franchise in the province. The number of members whose yarn was received in the office declined every month. In March it was 1,400, in April 618, in May up to ninth about 200. The District and the town committees have grown indifferent to the work. Now since the deputation will tour in the province, it is expected that the number of members may increase.

In the end the question of nomination of the President for the coming Congress was taken up and the following names were suggested for the same: Mahatmaji, Messrs. Vithalbhai Patel, N. C. Kelkar, Abdul Kalam Azad, Das, Jamnalal Bajaj and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

"YOUR TURN NOW."

GANDHIJI'S APPEAL TO MERCHANTS

JALPAIGURI, June 10.

Addressing a public meeting, Mr. Gandhi requested merchants and businessmen to utilise their wealth and their business talent for the welfare of India. The educated classes, he said, had exclusively served India upto now. It was now the turn of the mercantile classes and masses to enter the field as constructive work before the country demanded all their business skill and far-sightedness which, if they were devoted to the welfare of the country, would result in an annual saving of Rs. 30 crores by the exclusion of all foreign cloth and the production of Khaddar enough to clothe the country. Every one of the 700,000 villages in India was, in the opinion of the speaker, like a spinning and weaving mill thoroughly self-contained in the matter of machinery, labour and capital.—A. P.

VISIT TO DARJEELING.

HILLMEN'S ROUSING WELCOME.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Siliguri, June 9.—The visit of Mahatma Gandhi to the hills must have brought home the fact that the hillmen are as ardent sympathisers of the Indian aspirations as any man of the plains. Long before the arrival of Mahatmaji the hill people mustered strong at all the principal stations of the cart road running from Siliguri to Darjeeling. A good number of hillmen had assembled at the Kurseong Railway station to welcome the Mahatma. Crowds moved towards the Mahatma's car and every soul was fighting his way out to have a *durshan* just when the car davanced. A little way up, the hood was taken up and with it Providence had cleared the hanging mists as well. The Mahatma stood on the car which was greeted with thundering roars of "Mahatma Gandhi-iki-jai" from all sides. The hillmen were so moved that not a few eyes were welled up with tears. Persons jostled one another to move towards the car and the car made its way slowly through the ever increasing crowd of human beings, and it took almost an hour to cover a distance of 1/2 mile. Men clung to the car like ship-wrecked sailors. Of the most noticeable features of the event was the paying of tributes by the Pepali policemen who in their uniforms again and again turned towards Mahatma with folded hands and bowed.

EAST AND WEST.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S NEW JOB

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

LORD BALFOUR ON KENYA.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, May 21.

So the Rt. Hon. Sir George Lloyd, G.C.S.I. after months of rumours thereof is to be the High Commissioner in Egypt, in place of Lord Allenby. The usual assurances have been given that Lord Allenby's resignation is voluntarily, uninspired, and devoid of political significance. The value attached to Government assurances now-a-days may be estimated by headings of articles in the "Daily News." They said:—"Getting rid of Allenby:" "Hidden story of Intrigue:" "A Mysterious Affair."

There was naturally some scepticism current about the business, when the Government had, as lately as Tuesday, issued a denial of Lord Allenby's resignation or intention to resign. Everyone is so sure there is a tale yet to be unfolded, that the crowd of chronic carpers already show signs of elevating Allenby to the rank of a popular martyr.

"A Jolly Good Job Too."

Despite the customary assurances that "Egypt regrets to lose Allenby," we think that anything which could remove him from Egypt, even intrigue, was a happy circumstance for Egypt. Allenby's was the type of brutal blindness, whose unintelligent forcefulness was saved from early and palpable failure by presence of a clever and exceptionally talented staff. This was true in the war; it has been true in the alleged peace. We can only hope that Mr. Chamberlain is again wrong, when he assures the House of Commons that "Sir George Lloyd's appointment implies no change in the policy of His Majesty's Government in relation to either Egypt or the Soudan." We do not share the Liberal opinion (quite suddenly manufactured) Allenby of Cairo is a leopard with different spots from Allenby of Jerusalem; that the thick-stick crusader has been a friend of Egyptian independence, and similar tosh. Equally must we class as "Liberal bunk" the Alice-in-Wonderland declaration that "the long-foreshadowed appointment of Sir George Lloyd is resented by Egyptian people on the ground that his former post as Governor of a subject race makes him an unsuitable person to send in an authoritative position to a free people." We resent the reference to "subject race" and every Englishman must smile at the reference to "free people" of Egypt, especially when used to bolster up an insulting allusion to the people of India.

No doubt Lord Reading is sincere in expressing his view that Sir George Lloyd left Bombay with warm feeling of public gratitude and regard. Some bureaucrat will be, at some, not very distant day, saying the same thing of Sir George, when he is leaving after effecting a similar failure in Egypt.

The New Jerusalem.

Field Marshal Lord Plumer, a war notable is to succeed the Jewish High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel in Palestine. So the military power is to succeed the civil in Palestine, and thus create an equipoise for the change in Egypt. It it "wholly without political significance that the noble Field-Marshal is to be both High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for Palestine, a position analogous to that he held in Malta from 1919 to 1924? There is little doubt here that both Sir George Lloyd and Lord Plumer were assured of their new appointments around the time of their relinquishing their old. The appointment of Lord Plumer to Palestine is interesting from many points of view. While the Government is filling its deparments with flappers and adolescents and which the business world openly warns-off men over 30 years of age, Lord Plumer gets a politico-military job at 68. We are not sure that we are opposed to this effort of the Government to solve the question of Old Age Insurance, in which it is experiencing some troubles.

Old Age and Thrift.

It is only a week ago that the *Methodist Recorder* "let itself go" in praise of the Government's noble resolution to make provision for old age pensions at 65 and widows' pensions. This week a widespread criticism is evident. The parliamentary Labour Party are unanimous in opposing the Government scheme. The chief of the fallacies which distinguished the Government proposals was "that a contributory scheme will remove from the acceptance of the pensions the hated charge of pauperisation." That this is a deliberate and hypocritical misrepresentation is proved by the experience of the State Unemployment Insurance (Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920, to 1923.) Despite that being a contributory scheme, the unfortunate workmen 'who avail themselves of their legal rights, and receive the benefits, are universally referred to as "living on the Dole." The injustice of lying appellation is a proof of the general injustice towards the insurees. The Dole was a loose title applied to a special relief in connection with the Great War; it has been closed down for some time; yet its filthy connotation is utilised to degrade and insult the insurers under the contributory insurance. Without going into unnecessary details we will roughly re-state the facts: The State contributes one-third to the fund considered by actuarial calculation to be necessary to meet the liabilities of the insurance. In return it holds all the cash of the scheme, which otherwise would be the property of voluntary benefit societies; and the nation saves on its poor-law responsibilities. Now for the two-thirds contributed by private individuals. It is usual to say that "the employer pays a half" and the insured workman the other half, of the two-thirds balance. In reality, the worker pays the lot (a) by the profits derived from his labour (b) by a direct reduction from his wages. (a) The employers' contributions towards the stamps on the unemployment book of each worker are paid for out of the proceeds of the industry; they are a form of substituted remuneration. (b) The workman also submits to a direct deduction from his wages. The total deductions or contributions are in respect of work performed, and are in themselves as high as would enable any private trade union to pay the same small benefit (18/- per week for an adult male, 15/- for an adult female and so on) and give a share of undivided assets. Despite the fact that this is a business transaction on a financial basis, and that the insurees have a legal claim to their benefits (although millions never draw a penny in return for their years of compulsory contributions), they are assailed from every quarter Liberal and Conservative with the taunt of "Living on the Dole rather than work."

Defects of New Scheme.

Can we imagine that the public would be more kind to the unhappy widow, or the old age pensioner of 65 under a similar scheme of the State step-mother? They too, after years of compulsory payment of 2d. or 4d. per week (additional to existing exactions), will be insulted if they draw their legal dues. It does not hurt our feelings at all to learn that the Government may have to drop their noble scheme. The scheme was bad; the further exaction of contributions would be quite enough to turn the scale still more definitely against the veteran workman or work-worn women who apply for jobs in a labour market full of young unemployed. If the boss has got to affix more stamps, he will pick younger and younger labour for the (virtually) increased wages represented by the extra stamping. Further, if through misfortune the man and women of increased age cannot get employment (continuous or otherwise) the contributions would affect the receipt of the pensions. Lastly, the payment was not to operate at once to all widows and to all men of 65; but only after an intervening period and to those becoming widows after a certain date. If the last is seen of this fallacious and futile scheme of contributory old-age and widow pensions, we can say (in anticipate of a proper and all-in State indowed scheme) "A jolly good job."

Balfour on Kenya.

Everyone knows that it is the British governing slogan (of the moment) to cry-up the "claims of the native races." Lord Balfour, whose share in the gigantic success of British policy in Palestine is so highly appreciated by the Arab majority, yesterday defined on behalf of the British Government the British policy regarding Kenya. Readers of the old-fashioned sort rubbed their eyes on perusing to-day's sheets, fresh from the "Free Press of England."—England, where no slave can exist beneath the folds of the meteor flag. They read the speech of an English peer defending the forced labour of the African natives of Kenya as merely "non-workers at home being called upon to work further afield, solely in cases of public necessity for the public good, for a fixed numbers of days, upon the direct approval of the Secretary of State." Why, in the name of British freedom, he did not add the approval of the League of Nations and the Geneva Labour Conference is hard to understand.

Lord Buckmaster deserves a word of mild approval for his moderate note of lament, that local Courts should appear to condone occasional "acts of White violence," and the lack of legal security even for the 2,500 square miles which the White settlers have left to the natives out of 10,000. The whole of this land is "legally invested in the Crown." "We had no right," and this shamelessly old-fashioned exponent of British law, "to make them work to create wealth they did not share. We were in Kenya, as we were in India, to serve, not to exploit." Grateful as we are for a breath of principle, even coming from a distant age over a modern wilderness, we can only say tha Kenya is a very palpable example of the way British Colonists and British politicians translate service and abhor exploitation. This is the sort of thing that the Arch-bishop of Canterbury and others regard as a trusteeship, safeguarding native interests. In Kenya, he said, it had been definitely laid down that African interests should be paramount. Evidently he is satisfied with the Kenya method of assuring that—even though Lord Balfour announces that British freedom consists in setting up in Kenya, "a civilian counterpart of the Committee of Imperial Defence".

We are, thank God, not born Prussian. Yet we can still, seven years after the Great War, get into our civil bed with our cavalry spurs on. How superior to German-African colonialism!

Another Eye-Opener.

Sir C. Oman (M.P. for Oxford university) commenting on the debased silver currency of England, said that the Mint was now striking large quantities of silver money for the "Bolshevist Government of Russia" with the high standard of 75 per cent. silver to 25 per cent. alloy, and doing the job very nicely. He wondered if it was quite consistent with national self-respect that the British Government should be coining a better quality of silver for the Soviet Government than it did for our own country. It did not conform to his idea of the dignity of the Empire and of the Royal Mint. Bother the dignity,—we've gone far beyond that stage in our financial sickness,—what we want now is some effort to return to ordinary common honesty. This the Government declared it was financially unable to do. We are really too poor, it seems.

STERLING REMITTANCES.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The Controller of Currency issued following remittances to Home Treasury during the month of May 1925:—

Sterling purchases in India £885,000 sterling. The total remittance; from 1st April to 31st May 1925 £885,000 sterling —A. P.

PARCELS PER MAIL STEAMER.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

A communique states:—

As the homeward mail steamer sailing from Bombay on the 20th June 1925 will not proceed further than Marseilles parcels from India for Gibraltar and Great Britain and Northern Ireland for countries and places served through Gibraltar and Great Britain and Northern Ireland will not be forwarded by that mail steamer. —A. P.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF UNLICENSED REVOLVER.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate was engaged to-day in hearing the case in which the police prosecuted one Ekbal Hossain on charges of possessing and attempting to dispose of a Webley revolver and thirty-one cartridges on May 19th last. The police on receipt of certain information went to the Calcutta Medical College compound and arrested the accused while he was negotiating the sale of the revolver and the ammunition. On search being made a revolver and thirty-one cartridges were found in his possession. The case is proceeding.—(A. P.).

ASSAM JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

SHILLONG, June 9.

The report on the jail administration of Assam for the year 1924 shows a continuous record of improvement in all directions. There was a further reduction in the population of the jails and a decrease in the number of juvenile prisoners. The number of admissions into the jail hospitals has been the lowest for ten years and the death rate was the lowest recorded for the last seven years.—A. P.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

PATNA, June 9.

The Governor has decided that the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council will sit at Ranchi on the 17th, from the 19th to the 21st and from the 24th to the 28th of August.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir A. C. and Lady Chatterjee gave on Tuesday afternoon a crowded reception at the Grosvenor Gardens, London to meet Lord and Lady Reading and other distinguished Europeans and Indians, including Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Henry Wheeler, Sir B Blackett, all the members of the India Council, Lord Erleigh and Mr. U. N. Sen.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 9.

Folloinwg were also present at Sir A. C. Chatterjee's reception to meet Lord and Lady Reading:—Mrs. Baldwin, Lord Birkenhad, Lord and Lady Inchcape, the Maharajah of Rajpipla, Lady Wheeler and Lady Blackett.—Reuter.

ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE

LORD DERBY AND PACT.

PARIS, June 10.

A Havas Agency message says:—

Lord Derby speaking at a luncheon here referred to the agreement between M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain regarding the Security Pact and declared it was absolutely indispensable that France and England should co-operate, for if they stood apart it was good-bye to peace of the world and the safety of France and Britain.

Lord Derby added at the present moment there existed in Britain greater friendship and love for France than it had ever been before and said that the expression of that feeling was best shown in the agreement just concluded between M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain.—Reuter's Special.

DOMINIONS FULLY INFORMED.

APPROVAL AND SUPPORT TO BE SOUGHT.

LONDON, June 10.

With regard to Dominion criticism of the proposed Security Pact, it is understood that the Dominions have been kept fully informed of the progress of the negotiations and undoubtedly their approval and support will be sought before agreeis reached. But at present there is no agreement which can be submitted to them. All that has been done hitherto is to indicate responsibility that Britain is prepared to undertake. It will be possible, although such course is not regarded as probable, for Britain to sign the agreement without adhesion of the Dominions, and binding only Great Britain. British diplomatic circles emphasise that the proposed Pact guarantees Germany against aggression equally with France.—Reuter.

BILATERAL AND MUTUAL.

LONDON, June 10.

Later information concerning the proposed Security Pact shows the intention to make it absolutely bilateral and mutual in character, Britain's contribution under the aegis of the League of Nations being the guarantee of the existing Rhine frontiers against aggression both from France and from Germany. An essential preliminary to the operation of the Pact is the entry of Germany into the League of Nations.—Reuter.

EUROPE TO CHINA BY AIR.

ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT CONNECTION.

MOSCOW, June 10.

An aerial expedition composed of six aeroplanes including four aeroplanes constructed in Russia left this morning for Peking in the presence of thousands of people including Government servants. Many other aeroplanes escorted the expedition in the first stage of the journey. The object of this venture is to survey the air route through Siberia across the Gobi desert to China and, if successful in this attempt, it is proposed to form a Soviet-Chinese company to establish a permanent communication between Europe and China by this route.—Reuter.

SIR S. BRANCKER'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, June 9.

Sir Sefton Brancker addressing the Colonial Institute stated that the cost of his recent flight to Rangoon was only £800. He warmly congratulated de Pinedo on his really magnificent performance. While it could not compare with the flight of Ross Smith it was nevertheless a practical business trip. Australia had led the way for the Empire, and set example of what air transport could do in undeveloped spaces. —Reuter.

PLEA FOR DEVELOPING AIR ROUTE TO INDIA.

LONDON, June 9.

In the course of discussion Mr. Handley-Page criticised the expenditure devoted to the Continental passenger services. He would prefer money to be devoted to the development of the route to India, and he hoped this would be achieved before attention was turned to airship development.—Reuter.

I. C. S. EXAM.

LONDON, June 9.

Replying to Dr. Little, Sir W. Guinness stated that 139 candidates had entered for the forthcoming competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service, and 154 for the concurrent examination for the administrative class of the Home Civil Service. A considerable number of candidates were sitting for both Services alternatively.—Reuter.

RIX'S MURDERER SURRENDERS.

LONDON, June 9.

Arthur Henry Bishop, aged seventeen years, and formerly employed as a page boy was brought up to-day before the Marlborough Street Police Court on a charge of murdering Rix, Sir George Lloyd's butler, and remanded. The police evidence showed that the accused surrendered and pointed out the property which he took from Rix's bedroom. It was alleged that he hit Rix on the head with a chopper in case he awoke.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

BRITISH ATTITUDE.

LONDON, June 9.

In the Commons replying to questions from Labour members with regard to the trouble in China, Mr. McNeill emphasised that law and order must be maintained in the International settlement. He added that Shanghai Government would give all necessary support to the British officials on the spot. He expressed sympathy with the Chinese people and emphasised that Britain's policy towards China was animated by the sole concern that China should become peaceful and prosperous.—Reuter.

CREWS STRIKE WORK.

SUPPLIES NOT AVAILABLE.

SHANGHAI, June 10.

Crews in the employ of Messrs. Jardine Matheson Company, have struck work. The ocean-going vessels are receiving smaller cargoes, because supplies are not available, for example, no tea is being moved.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE IN FOOCHOW.

FOOCHOW, June 10.

General strike is proclaimed and the situation is quiet but strained.—Reuter.

ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION IN PEKING.

PEKING, June 10.

Students to-day are holding a monster anti-foreign demonstration and are extravagantly denouncing the Shaoghai affair. The Chinese Foreign-Office last evening, requested the Italian Minister, Commander Cerruti, to advise staffs of the Legations and their nationals to avoid demonstration. Commander Cerruti has replied to Government that if it had any doubts with regard to the outcome of the demonstration it should prohibit it.—Reuter.

CANTON "DANGER ZONE."

FOREIGNERS SAFELY EVACUATE.

CANTON, June 10.

All foreigners have safely evacuated the danger-zone.—Reuter.

GORDON-BENNETT BALLOON RACE.

"GRANDE CHARLES" SUNK.

LONDON, June 10.

The French balloon "Grande Charles" competing in the Gordon Bennett balloon race descended in the Channel and sank. Its occupants were picked up exhausted and removed to the Hospital.—Reuter's Special.

WINNER LANDS NEAR QUIMPER.

BRUSSELS, June 10.

The French balloon "Picardie" landed in Anneville in the Department of Manche.

The Belgian balloon "Celgica" piloted by Demoyter, who has won the Gordon Bennett Cup outright for the past three years landed near Quimper.—Reuter's Special.

ROUND GERMANY FLIGHT.

BERLIN, June 9.

35 out of 38 airmen who participated in the fifth and last circuit of the round-Germany flight have hitherto returned to Tempelhof aerodrome. The winners of the competition will not be announced for a fortnight. The fastest speed in the last circuit was attained by Baumer with a sixty horse-power Wright machine, taking in all eight hours and eight minutes. Two "baby" machines completed this circuit in sixteen hours. Loerzer will probably be the winner in under the forty horse-power class, as he has flown the greatest mileage although he was unable to complete the last circuit through forced landing.—Reuter.

MOROCCAN WAR.

FEZ, June 9.

A French communique says:—

The enemy incursions into the Loukkous district continue. The French advance posts at some points have fallen back in good order. Enemy efforts to penetrate the French lines, south of Wergha, were beaten off with heavy losses.—Reuter.

M. PAINLEVE ARRIVES AT TOULOUS

TOULOUS, June 10.

M. Painleve has arrived here *en route* to Morocco. In an interview, he said, he was going to the front to confer with M. Lyautey on the position in Morocco and possibility of a Franco-Spanish undertaking to secure peace with the minimum force and risk.

M. Painleve will return to Paris on 15th June.—Reuter.

A SOCIAL TRAGEDY.

GIRL-WIDOW BURNS HERSELF

SEQUEL TO MOTHER'S GREED.

WADHWAN, June 7.

A girl-widow belonging to the Audichya Brahmin community of Wadhwan has burnt herself to death by soaking her clothes in kerosine oil and then applying a lighted match to them. She was married at the age of thirteen to a man aged forty who was suffering from tuberculosis, her mother having accepted a large sum of money from the bridegroom. Only a month after the marriage, the unfortunate girl lost her husband and her mother contemplated another profitable bargain by giving her in marriage to a widower some fortyfive years old. When the young widow came to know of her mother's intention she indignantly protested against remarrying against her will and when her mother refused to listen to her remonstrances the girl put herself to death.—A. P.

THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S TRIBUTE.

SIMLA, June 10

The Government of India have issued a black-bordered Gazette Extraordinary over the death of the Maharajah of Gwalior. They state that the career which prematurely closed at the age of 49 was one of remarkable activity and replete with great achievements. Called to the great responsibilities of rulership at an early age His Late Highness followed worthily in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. He laboured unceasingly in the interests of his subjects nor were his great abilities and energy ever withheld from the service of India as a whole or of the British Empire in general. On many occasions and notably during the period of the Great War he nobly upheld the splendid traditions of his house and gave the most signal and practical proofs of his loyalty and devotion to the King Emperor. By his untimely death the people of Gwalior state rave lost a just and benevolent ruler and the Indian Empire is deprived of one of its natural leaders whose unblemished reputation and singular force of character will long be remembered with affection and esteem.—A. P.

TRAFFICKING IN ARMS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND PARSI SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the case in which an Anglo-Indian A. Augustin and a Parsi Rustomji Naorojee were charged with conspiracy and possessing unlicensed arms. The Magistrate in his judgment said that the police on receipt of information that the accused had been trafficking in arms started an enquiry and engaged persons to purchase arms from the accused. Both the accused arranged to sell four revolvers and some cartridges to a Police Inspector in disguise in the Victoria Memorial grounds, but the deal was not carried out. On April 10 Rustomjee sold a pistol and one hundred cartridges in the Curzon Garden to a policeman, but he was not arrested then. Augustin was arrested on April 14th with a revolver in possession. The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.—(A. P.).

ALLEGED SEDITION.

CHARGE AGAINST AUTHOR OF A BOOKLET

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day framed the charge under Section 124 A (Sedition) against Preonath Ganguli and Aksnoy Kumar Gupta, author and publisher, respectively, of a booklet entitled "Bipplai O. Chatrusamaj", "Revolution and the Student Community", which had been proscribed by Government. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. The hearing was adjourned.—(A. P.).

MULSHI ASSAULT CASE.

The reference in the case of Mr. Bapat and four others, who were tried before the Sessions Judge of Poona on charges of grievous hurt to Tata workmen, will come up for hearing to-day in the Bombay High Court before Justices Percival and Mirza.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lieut.-General Sir Harold Walker, commanding Southern Army who has been ill with dysentery since 20th May in the Wellington Station Hospital Poona is now reported to be better.

Mrs. H. Angelo has been elected by the Anglo-Indian Association to represent them on the Madras Corporation in place of Dr. Wells resigned.

WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson laid the foundation-stone of the Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital at Parel on Tuesday last, before a large and representative gathering of citizens. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., the well-known Parsi philanthropist has offered 16 lakhs to found this hospital in memory of his father the late Mr. Nowrosjee Wadia.

SHIPPING BROKERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

factory and accompanied by infinite abuses. The chief of those was "Crimping". We suppose everyone understands this word. In plain language the seaman had to buy his job, and very often pay through the nose for it. Great or little be the price, according to the cupidity of the person he had to deal with, price there always was; and employment went naturally to the highest bidder irrespective of ability. The natural consequence could only be disadvantage and detriment both to employer and employee. The abuses of the system were made the subject of an inquiry by the Government of India (which will be referred to in some detail) and their existence established beyond all doubt. Yet the system still exists. In about 1880 a Conference of Shipping Companies was held in Bombay and the institution of Shipping Brokers narrowly escaped abolition. It is probably true that at that time there was no alternative machinery for recruitment of labour. There now is—nothing more or less than going to the men themselves in their own Union, in their own office. And this costs nothing to anybody. As time went on the seamen for their own protection formed themselves into clubs and unions of which the most notable at the present day are the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta and the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay. Such bodies with the aid of other public-spirited persons inaugurated and carried on a campaign in the press and on the platform having in view the amelioration of existing grievances and the establishment of better methods of recruitment of Labour. In this they were helped by outside events.

Geneva Conference Resolution.

In the year 1920 a Labour Conference at Geneva, on the initiative of the League of Nations, went thoroughly into the whole matter. India was represented by two Government Delegates, one employers' delegate and one for the employees, besides a number of advisers. A Draft Convention was drawn up containing a number of Articles very sweeping in scope and clear in principle. By Article 2 "the business of finding employment for seamen shall not be carried on by any person company or other agency as a commercial enterprise for pecuniary gain; nor shall any fee be charged, directly or indirectly, by any person, company or other agency for finding employment for seamen on any ship." The law of each country shall provide punishment for any violation of the provisions of this article." Article 4 prescribes the organization and maintenance of "an efficient and adequate system of public employment offices for finding employment for seamen without charge" (This is we suggest in parenthesis probably the most complete remedy against the existing abuses). Article 5 provides for advisory committees to regulate the carrying on of such offices, and Art. 6, which we quote at length, lays down the important principle which clearly should underlie all such contracts: "In connection with the employment of seamen freedom of choice of ship shall be assured to seamen and freedom of choice of crew shall be assured to shipowners." With this principle the Indian Seamen's Union of Bombay is completely in agreement.

Government Dilatoriness.

The intention was that the provisions of the Convention were to come into effect not later than 1st July 1922, but it was only to be binding on those members who should have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat of the League of Nations. *The Government of India has not yet ratified the Convention.* We do not desire to suggest that the Government is wholly or at all out of sympathy with its objects: but its action is not free from the suspicion of dilatoriness. The matter was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on 26th September, 1921, by the Hon. Mr. (now Sir) Charles Innes, who moved in effect that the Draft Convention be not ratified but that "an examination should be undertaken without delay of the methods of recruitment of seamen at the different ports in India in order that it may be definitely ascertained whether these abuses are susceptible of remedy." Some passages in his speech are of great interest, as, for example, the following which are quoted from the official report: "Broadly speaking the Draft Convention is directed against 'crimping' in any shape or form and this is an object with which I think every one will sympathise ..... Now the most important point for decision is whether we should abolish the system of licensed shipping brokers and create a system of public employment agencies..... I am prepared to admit that the system of licensed shipping brokers is theoretically wrong. It is true that the shipping brokers are paid by the ship-owners and not by the seamen but the system is not in accordance with the principle laid down by the Conference that no fee shall be charged, either directly or indirectly, by any persons for obtaining employment for seamen". In spite of the protests of Mr. K. Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, then President of the Indian Seaman's Union, Calcutta, the Resolution put by Mr. Innes was adopted. Mr. Ahmed said ".....The Hon. Mr. Innes has actually asked us not to ratify the Draft Convention. At that Conference there were representatives of the Government. That Draft Convention was passed by the Geneva Conference and what are we here for to-day but to give effect to their recommendations?" Which we think is a pretty cogent protest. The whole proceedings are to be found in Legislative Assembly Debate Vol. II No. 8 pp. 1034-38).

A Preliminary Enquiry.

As a sequel to this a Preliminary Inquiry was conducted at Calcutta, by Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., chairman, Capt. C. S. Penny of the B. I. S. N. Company and Mr. Daud of the Indian Seamens Union, Calcutta. They sat for 13 days from January 20th, 1922, and examined a large number of witnesses, the Union alone submitting the names of over 300 witnesses of seamen of all grades as well as others. Further evidence was taken from representatives of the Shipping Master, Calcutta, the Shipping Companies, Shipping Brokers, *Ghat-serangs*, Masters, Engineers and Officers of ships. The Committee also examined at random seamen on board ships, in lodging houses and elsewhere. We suggest that this sounds an exhaustive inquiry. The report of this Committee and the evidence collected was examined by a substantive Committee appointed at Delhi in March 1922. Mr. Daud again represented Calcutta but it does not appear that anybody specially represented Bombay. The proceedings of this Committee are given in Resolution No. 2662 dated Simla the 25th May 1922 of the Government of India which is republished in extense in the "Bombay Government Gazette" June, 8th 1922 pp. 1253-6. Every word of this highly important and valuable document will well repay study. In para 3 we read: "The Committee have presented a unanimous report in which they find that the present system under which Shipping Companies engage seamen through licensed brokers appointed under section 18 of Act I of 1859 or private brokers (in Calcutta sometimes called *Ghat serangs*) has resulted in grave abuses." Para 4 proceeds to describe the system under which crews are actually engaged. In para 5 the Resolution again emphasises the allegation of abuse. "The Committee are unanimously of opinion that this system has led to grave abuses which no more amendment of detail would satisfactorily remove. They have come to the conclusion that it is imperative to introduce an entirely new system which does not involve the employment of intermediaries." Para 6.: "The proposals of the Committee will be examined at once in consultation with maritime Local Governments...."

The Alternatives.

To summaraise the matter the recommendations of the Committee amount to the total abolition of the system of Shipping Brokers and *ghat-serangs* and the establishment of a Government Labour Bureau having at its head a single officer who should have maritime experience and if possible experience of shipowners and seamen's organisations. (Their full recommendations are set out in the Government Resolution just quoted). But if this is the unanimous opinion of a Committee appointed by the highest authority which has carried out its duties so exhaustively and conscientiously, why are their recommendations not put into immediate effect? It does not need much more than a stroke of the pen because by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act section 18 the Local Government, is empowered (in the most general terms) to "grant to such persons as may be deemed fit licenses to engage or supply seamen for merchant ships....." It is not surely necessary to license only such people as propose to ply their calling for profit. We make another suggestion at once that the Government of Bombay do immediately grant a license to such official or officials of the Indian Seamen's Union as they may approve upon the conditions which the Union themselves agree to as they are prepared to, supply seamen at no cost to anybody, employer or employee, on the mere and highly natural condition that the seamen they supply shall be their own members. This costs the seamen the terrible sum of "three rupees a year for all the benefits his Union can grant him." It costs no-body else anything—not even the public.

The Government can otherwise license one of their own officials: we do not know whether there would be any technical trouble in budgeting for his salary. In Calcutta after many public meetings and a considerable press campaign and lengthy correspondence with the Imperial and Local Governments and the British Government and the British Unions a decided further step has been taken—the Imperial Government having consulted with the Government of Bengal whose views were somewhat tardily submitted in August 1893.

Bombay Ignored.

Sir Charles Innes, replying to Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly on March 8th 1924, said: "The views of the Local Governments have been received. The only two ports which are greatly concerned are Bombay and Calcutta and the report of the Committee shows that much greater abuses exist in the latter port. The Government of India therefore proposes to tackle the situation first in Calcutta. They are making certain suggestions to the Government of Bengal and on receipt of the Government's reply hope to be able to make a statement". Which is some consolation to Calcutta but none whatever to Bombay. Mr. Joshi expressed our views on this matter during the Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the 14th March 1924:

"Sir, I am told that although the Government of India are ready to introduce these methods they propose to restrict the new methods only to the port of Calcutta at present and before introducing them in Bombay they want to wait till they get some experience. Sir I do not approve of this idea. What is there to make an experiment here in a small thing like this? A Committee was appointed to go into the matter; it made proposals both for Bombay and Calcutta and now after the Committee has gone into the whole thing the Government of India want to introduce the new methods of recruitment only in Calcutta and want to wait for many years, they want many years' experience before they introduce these new methods into the port of Bombay. I suggest to the Government of India that they should take steps to introduce those new methods in both the ports simultaneously". Is there or could there be a more reasonable or indeed obvious suggestion?

Lated in Aug. 1924, Mr. M. Daud, General Secrtary of the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, approached the Local Government of Bengal and explained the situation with the result that on the 20th August the Deputy Secretary, Marine Dept., Government of Bengal, replied as follows:—

".....I am directed to state that the Government of Bengal hope to appoint a permanent officer with a view to starting the new system of recruitment at a very early date.....the Government hope to make the appointment by the middle or end of October....."

We do not know whether this officer has yet in fact been appointed but, as the Union report says after a hard struggle for five years, they have at least got the promise of him. What has Bombay got? *Nothing.* Nothing whatever. Put it another way and ask "What has Bombay done and what has been done for Bombay?" the answer is very nearly the same. What has been done for Bombay is nothing. What Bombay has done is only what Bombay is now beginning to do. And there is only one body in Bombay that is trying to do anything, the Indian Seaman's Union.

Union or Broker?

Founded in 1919 formerly under the presidentship of Mr. Joseph Baptista, and now of Mr. J. J. Athaide, it consists of some 12,000 seamen, all at present Christians and mostly Goans. We may at some future date take an opportunity to remind our readers of the long and honourable history of this brave and hard-working community and their traditional and age-one friendship with and devotion to the British Indian Government. They are peculiarly connected with Bombay and it has always been to Bombay's advantage. But as seamen they have served our ships since the close of the eighteenth century not excepting most especially not excepting the whole period of War during which their devotion for duty was beyond all praise. But we are digressing slightly from our subject which is, the Union as opposed to the Shipping Broker.

At present the Union professes to include to a minute percentage the whole of the Saloon crews of Indian nationality on all the ships that leave Bombay. To this at any moment will be added all the other seamen of any grades or ratings whatever: and the Union has the support of all the seamen's clubs. Their President is a gentleman of long and intimate acquaintance with seamen and their wants: and the Union just acquired the services of a European as General Secretary who has been actually employed in the Labour Bureau at Home and is now installing into the office working of this Union the identical methods used in the Labour Bureau whereby can be shown at a moment's notice any vital fact of the organisation from the individual records and requirements of any one man to the most elaborate statistics of shipping labour generally. The Union is there to help the Shipowner, to help its own men and above all to stand out and fight against corruption. It has been said that corruption and abuses exist all over the world and no power will stop them. Evil is a thing that is bound to succeed. Apart from this being against the ethics and teachings of every religion in the world it is not true. Evil is met and overcome every day. The necessary step is to turn your face resolutely against it and *determine that it shall not win.* Any way if it be contended that even in dealing with the Union some time or other abuses will creep if they do not exist now; the evils of the old system have been exposed. Let us, if you like, go from the greater evil to the lesser; to put it stronger the evil that you know "is" to the evil you only "fancy might be."

But what corruption can you expect from dealing with the men themselves. That is what dealing with the Union means. No fees to the Shipowners, no fees to the men. No demand from the public. The Union gets along very well for all purposes on its own members' annual contributions which are as stated three rupees and three rupees only per head per year (and in some cases "perhaps" but those men are looked after just the same as the others) No—this is a honest system: let it be tried. Whether a Government Bureau would be better we have yet to see. We have yet to see Government in any mood to institute it in this the premier port without contradiction in India. This system is at hand. It is good the old is bad. The Shipping Broker has been condemned. The Shipping broker must go. Tos may tears need not be shed over him. He has a run of sixty years. He may retire unwept, unhonoured and unsung, but doubtless he will not be unprovided for. We call for the immediate abolition of the whole system.

MATHERAN FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Photo by Lord and Co.

Group photo of the Fancy Dress Carnival held a few days ago at Readymoney Lodge, Matheran, in aid of the Nasik Foundling Home.

DELHI MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION IMBROGLIO.

INTERIM INJUNCTION ISSUED.

DELHI, June 10.

On a civil suit filed by certain Mahomedan municipal voters Mr. Syed Abdul Huq, Sub-Judge has issued an interim injunction against the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, the Secretary, Municipal Committee and the First Returning Officer, restraining them from holding a municipal bye-election.

It will be remembered that during the recent general elections to the local municipal committee Babu Rang Behari Lal was elected to the committee under the joint electoral rules. A few days later an application was field by Chaudhri Risal Singh, the unsuccessful candidate as a result of which the election of Rang Behari Lal was annulled, and a bye-election was ordered under the communal electoral rules which came into force a few days after the original elections. The plaintiffs now contend that they as Mahomedans have been deprived of their votes as under the communal electoral rules they cannot vote for a Hindu candidate. The bye-laws lay down that bye-elections should take place under the same conditions as the general election. The election was to take place last Monday, but has been postponed. This being the first case of its kind the result is awaited with keen interest.—A. P.

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NATIONAL EDUCATION.

B. P. C. C'S. CONTRIBUTION.

A meeting of the B. P. C. C. was held on Tuesday evening Mr. V. A. Desai presiding. A letter from the Kerwani Mandal (Board of Education), Bombay asking for a donation of Rs. 10,000 to form nucleus of their funds was considered.

At the outset it was brought to the notice of the president that there were some gentlemen, who were not members. The president asked them to vacate the hall.

Mr. J. Patel moved that a sum of Rs. 500 per mensem be granted to the Kelwani Mandal for a period of 6 months.

Mr. J. S. Patel moved an amendment that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be donated to the Kelwani Mandal provided they collect a like sum.

Mr. P. T. Merchant moved another amendment that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be earmarked in the name of Kelwani Mandal and the interest thereon be paid to it, quarterly.

Mr. P. T. Merchant speaking on his amendment said that as the Kelwani Mandal wanted Rs. 10,000 as nucleus for their fund, it was fair that we should earmark the amount. They do not want to spend it. So this amendment meets with the request of the Mandal.

A point of order was raised and it was pointed that Mr. Merchant was not in Khaddar and that he could not therefore speak or vote. It was next pointed out that the president was not also in full Khaddar.

The president ruled that Mr. Merchant was entitled to speak.

Mr. Merchant continuing requested the house to vote for his amendment.

Mr. Kher seconding the amendment said that the Kelwani Mandal wanted the use of the fund and considering the financial position of the Committee it was but proper that the amount should be earmarked rather than be given away to be spent by the Mandal.

Mr. I. S. Patel and Mr. Bhat appealed to the house to grant Rs. 10,000, which had been asked for education of children, whose parents had contributed liberally towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

Mr. Jerajani after tracing the history of National education explained how the money had been collected specially for the purpose of National education. He feelingly appealed to the house to grant the amount asked for.

Mr. J. B. Patel replying to the house said that as a happy compromise, he had suggested to give a chance to the Mandal for 6 months by paying Rs. 500 p. m. As the financial position of the house was not more satisfactory he could not suggest a more liberal grant. Mr. J. B. Patel's resolution was carried by a majority.

ALWAR AFFAIRS.

GOVT, ISSUE "TRUE VERSION" TO REUTER'S,

DELHI, June 10.

The General Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi, has received the following telegram from the Political Secretary, Alwar, in reply to his telegram already published:—"Editor, 'Pratap', visited Alwar and promised to contradict exaggerated statements, and His Highness's Government have waited for this to appear, but as this has not yet reached us, we are issuing a statement of true version to Reuter's Agency Limited, and to some papers in Delhi which will be able to remove the false impression created by mischievously contorted statements. As regards personal visits, so many gentlemen have applied that it is not possible for them to be given permission and, besides His Highness's Government are now in communication with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the subject."—A.P.

ALLEGED COUNTERFITING CURRENCY NOTES.

MADRAS, June 9.

His Lordship Hon. Justice Venkita Subba Rao has enlarged on bail Malla Sivaramkrisnayya, president of the Guntur Taluk Board, and his brothers Sheshgiri Rao and Balaramayya who are among those arrested in connection with the case of alleged counterfeiting of currency notes. The first accused has been ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 100,000 with four sureties for Rs. 25,000 each the second for Rs. 25,000 with two sureties for Rs. 12,500 each and the third who is the eighth accused in the case has been ordered to execute a bond for Rs 10,000 with four sureties of Rs. 2,500 each.—A. P.

REORGANISATION OF ENGINEER SERVICES.

SIMLA, June 9.

It has been decided to reorganise the Engineer Services in India under an Engineer-in-Chief of military rank or Major-General who will be borne upon the establishment of the Army Headquarters and will be directly responsible to the Commander-in-Chief. The Engineer-in Chief will not be a staff officer but will be a technical adviser to the Commander-in-Chief on all military engineering matters. The Engineer services consist of a corps of sappers and miners and military works services. The former will continue to be administered as heretofor, while the latter will be designated military engineer services and will cease to be administered as a directorate of the Quartermaster-General's branch. The Engineer-in-Chief will be head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India and will retain the powers and privileges granted to the Director of Military works whose appointment is now abolished. It was also been decided that armoured car companies and Royal Tank Corps now serving in India shall be located permanently in this country, their personnel being relieved under the terms of King's Regulation Para 1080.—A. P.

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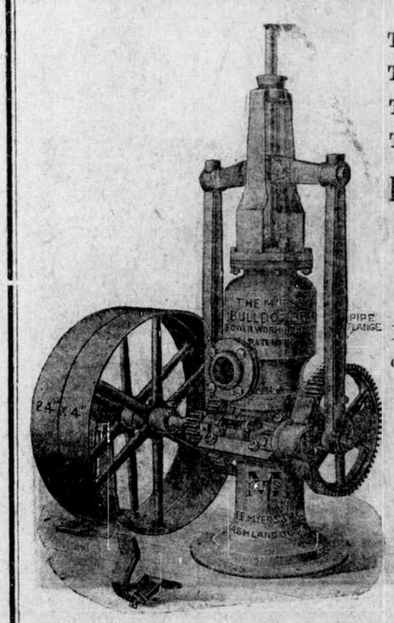

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LAHORE BADSHAHI MOSQUE.

GOVT, HANDS IT OVER TO MUSLIMS.

LAHORE, June 9.

The Badshahi Mosque, Lahore, which was recently the subject of several interpellations in the Punjab Legislative Council, has been handed over to the Muslim community by the Punjab Government. Chaudhury Afzal Haq who put questions on this subject in the January and May sessions of the Council has now received the following reply from Sir John Maynard:—"When the mosque was given up to the Muslims of Lahore in 1856, certain conditions were imposed owing to its location within what was then the citadel, and the Commandant was given powers to deny access to it whenever he might think necessary. The fort now having ceased to exist as a citadel, Government has been pleased to withdraw these conditions. If it became necessary at any time of civil disturbance or the like to deny access to the mosque, such step will only be taken by Government under the same conditions as would apply to any other public building in Lahore.—A. P.

LAHORE BOMB OUTRAGE SEQUEL.

THREE SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

LAHORE. June 9.

A message from Chakwal, Jhelum district, says that the police have arrested three persons in connection with the recent bomb outrage as a result of which a wealthy Hindu moneylender was killed. Further investigation is proceeding. The sons of the deceased money lender have offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 to any one giving information leading to the arrest of the culprits.—A. P.

GOOTY ENQUIRY,

MADRAS, June 8.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai has sent the following telegram to His Excellency's Private Secretary. Ootacamund: "Residents of Gooty and twenty-five villages are profoundly grateful for the appointing of a judicial officer to hold public enquiry. They renew their prayer already made in Mahazars that Committee might be appointed. They most earnestly and respectfully submit that His Excellency will ensure greater public confidence by associating two non-official Indians with Mr. Courtenay."

Notice of a motion for the next session of the Madras Legislative Council has also been sent up by Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai and several other members of the Council urging the appointment of a Committee of a Judicial Officer and two non-official Indians.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR SUBSIDING.

LAHORE, June 8.

Cholera which was raging in an epidemic form in Kashmir State for several weeks past is now fast subsiding. Figures for the last three weeks show a steady decline in the number of seizures and deaths. During the week ended 30th May there were 1519 cases in the whole of the State and 857 deaths. Handwarat tehsil and Baramula sub-tehsil were responsible for the highest number of deaths the figures being 312 and 237 respectively. There were only 25 cases in Srinagar City and 16 deaths. Baramula town showed a clean bill of health.—(A. P.).

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL,

MADRAS, June 8.

Plans and estimates have been dispatched by the Consulting Architect to Government for estimating purposes for the construction of the Guntur Hospital. The drawing and plans are more than half complete for the Tuberculosis Hospital for men, women and children on the Spur Tank site as also for extension of the Victoria caste and Gosha hospital on Bella Road.—(A. P.).

TARAKESHWAR SWORD CASE

ACCUSED ACQUITTED,

CALCUTTA. June 9.

Orders wers passed to-day at Serampur by the District Magistrate in the protracted trial known as the Tarakeshwar Sword Case in which Khublal Singh and two others were prosecuted on the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly and of being armed with deadly weapons. The case was first put up by the sub-divisional officer, but by an order of the High Court it was transferred from his file. The statement of the prosecution was that in April 1924 when the Mahant was still in possession of the temple, some men were distributing leaflets in which aspersions were cast on the Mahant. His men thereupon snatched them away and assaulted them. Swami Vishwananda went up to Provat Giri, a chela of the Mahant and protested against the conduct of his men. At this moment a number of men armed with swords came up to him and tried to assault him but the *chela* alive to the serious nature of the situation pushed the Swami aside and drove the men away. The police came to the scene immediately afterwards, but did not find any weapons. Their charge was framed against the accused under section 144 I.P.C. The Magistrate in a lengthy judgment traced the history of case and referring to the evidence of both the sides stated that he was unable to hold that the present accused were among those who appeared on the scene to commit assault. The only fact that had been established was that a number of men came armed with deadly weapons. The prosecution had failed to prove that these men came to assault Vishwananda and the accusde were acquitted.—A.P.

ALLEGED UNAUTH ORISED LOTTERY

MADRAS, June 8.

The civil suit filed here against the Postmaster of Pondicherry by one Carerry who, with another, is under arrest pending extradition warrant on a charge of organising an alleged unauthorised lottery in British India, has been disposed of. The judge declined to grant a decree against the Postmaster on the ground that the remitters of money orders and senders of insured letters to the plaintiff addressee and the postmaster were all either Britishers or British Indians under the jurisdiction of courts in British India and that all money orders and insured covers were received for transmission at post offices situated in British India. Regarding the order of attachment already granted in favour of William Martin, who was working under Carverry as his head clerk, for sum of six hundred rupees, being arrears of salary due to him by the plaintiff, out of the moneys lying at the Post Office, the Judge ruled that the attachment order should remain operative till final order were passed in the civil action brought by Martin.—(A. P.).

RANGOON HIGH COURT.

SIMLA, June 9.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the following appointments on the bench of the Rangoon High Court:—The Hon. Mr. Justice J. G. Rutledge, Barrister-at-Law at present acting as the Chief Justice to be the permanent Chief Justice vice the Hon. Sir S. M. Robinson Kt., who retires on November next; the Hon. Mr. Justice J. R. Das, Barrister-at-law at present an acting judge to be permanent judge vice the Hon. Mr. Justice Young on leave preparatory to retirement; Mr. R. E. Otter, Barrister-at-Law to be permanent judge vice the Hon. Mr. Justice Rutledge.—A. P.

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NOAKHALI DISTRICT BOARD.

DISSENSION OVER EDUCATIONAL GRANT,

NOAKHALI June 9.

At a meeting of the District Board a heated debate took place on the subject of the educational grant being divided on a population basis. The matter has been referred to the Divisional Commissioner who has demanded an explanation for such a departure. The official members had pointed out that the division of educational grants on a population basis would create communal tension, but the chairman refused to put it to vote. At this the official members left the meeting.

As a result a quarrel ensued among the remaining members, but the chairman was obdurate and the Hindu members left the meeting in protest. The Mahomedan members thereupon adopted the budget as framed. It is understood that the vice-chairman of the Board has resigned as a protest against the attitude of the Mahomedan members.

BOMBAY MUSLIM EDUCATIOAL CONFERENCE.

POONA, June 9.

The eleventh session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference will be held in Poona on the 9th and 10th August next. His Highness the Mir of Khairpur has kindly consented to preside and elaborate arrangements are in train for making the conference a success and to accord His Highness a fitting reception.

The third session of Urdu Teachers Conference meets on 10th August and the 8th session of the All-India Muslim Ladies' Conference on the 11th and 12th August.—A. P.

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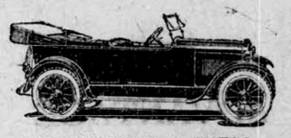

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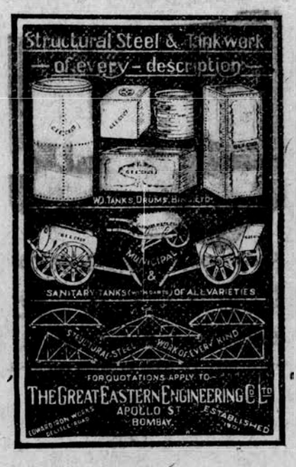

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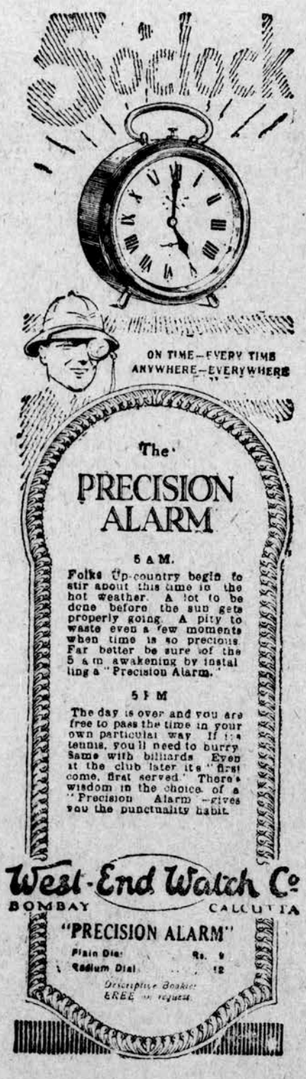
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